

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Fiji coup collapses Page 3

Israel's eyes Page 2



Voting together in the Knesset yesterday — Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres.

(Gustav Feinblatt/Meida)

## Early elections out as Shas, Likud sign accord

### Labour 'holds its breath' 62 votes for Shamir

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

The Alignment's decision yesterday to "hold its breath" and not join the effort to bring down the government was based upon some very basic political calculations.

As Vice Premier Shimon Peres told his faction in the afternoon: "We certainly have 58 MKs on our side today, but the immediate issue is not a majority in the House. It is continuation of the peace process campaign."

Thus, the Alignment decided after all to vote confidence in the national unit government, because it figured that withholding its vote would make elections more remote instead of closer.

When a government loses a motion of no-confidence, it is statutorily considered as having resigned, whereupon it becomes a transition government.

A senior Alignment cabinet member, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We felt that we still had not garnered enough votes for a bill to hold early elections."

"Until we have enough votes for that, we shall not take any other action. Assuming we would have defeated the government today in the no-confidence vote, we would have plunged the country into turmoil, because we cannot know how long it would have taken the president to find a party capable of forming a new government."

"Either the transition government would have remained in office till the autumn 1988 election date, or we could have found ourselves with a narrow-based coalition led by the

Likud, an unpalatable prospect," Bar-Lev said.

He added that, had the Alignment tried and failed to get a majority in the Knesset for no-confidence, it would not have been able in such circumstances to stay inside the government anyway. This would have left the Likud running the show, and the Alignment still no closer than before to a majority for a bill to hold early elections.

Bar-Lev added: "To get that majority, we need either the Shas faction or the National Religious Party faction to go with us for early elections. Shas and part of the NRP sympathize with our peace feelers and our international contacts, but not enthusiastically enough to dissolve the Knesset now. That could change in a day or a week or a month."

Bar-Lev said: "Our broad strategy is to act solely in the direction of advancing elections, so that the next government will promote the negotiating process. The rest is all tactics. Until we can advance elections, the next best thing is to stay put inside the government, and keep the international conference issue on the back burner."

The Alignment faction voted by 27 to three to give its support to the government against the no confidence motions.

Faction members Haim Ramon and Abdel-Wahab Darousha said they could not see how it was possible to vote for the present government. But Micha Harish said that the faction must keep giving the government its confidence vote until early elections become possible.

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Post Political Reporter

The Labour Party campaign for early elections suffered a virtual deathblow last night as the long-sought accord between Shas and the Likud was signed at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

The appointment of Shas MK Yitzhak Peretz as minister without portfolio will be brought to the cabinet at its meeting this morning.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Likud undertook to legislate within 60 days an amendment to the 1927 Religion Conversion Ordinance, stating that all conversions carried out abroad must be approved by the Chief Rabbinate. In exchange, Shas promised to oppose early elections.

With Shas's return to the Likud fold, and Shitui MK Zaidan Asche's adamant refusal to support early elections, the Likud now has 62 votes pledged to oppose Labour's drive.

The only party still holding out at this point is Agudat Yisrael, whose leader, MK Avraham Shapira, said after a meeting with Vice Premier Shimon Peres yesterday that early elections should be considered and that "the Likud never keeps its promises anyway."

But even a highly-theoretical Aguda decision to support early elections would now leave Labour short of the needed majority.

The Labour ministers' decision yesterday not to topple the government, despite the existence of a chance 58-57 majority to do so, caused the party's final chance to

subvert the Shas-Likud agreement to be missed. By law, Shas could not join a transition government and in such a situation might have opted for early elections.

But Labour is increasingly apprehensive about the possibility that Shamir would be able to set up a 61-member coalition without it. At yesterday's stormy Labour Knesset faction meeting, MK Simha Dinitz asked his rebellion-minded colleagues whether they wanted a "Finance Ministry in the frivolous hands of Yoram Aridor, a Defence Ministry in the reckless hands of Ariel Sharon and a government in the rejectionist hand of Shamir and Moshe Arens."

Tehiya has been quietly lobbying among the religious parties in the past few days to support a Likud-led narrow coalition. There are also serious cracks in the National Religious Party's opposition to a narrow government, with the party's Matzad faction joining Tehiya's campaign.

Labour's moment of truth came considerably closer yesterday: It must now decide whether to leave the government unilaterally and join the opposition, thus potentially realizing its nightmare of a Likud-led narrow government; or stay in the national unit government in which there is now a built-in Likud-led majority.

Alongside the calls for departure, several Labour leaders could be heard yesterday reviving the recently discarded formula of "perhaps the Likud can be persuaded to change its mind about Peres's peace initiative."

But observers agreed that only a

(Continued on Back Page)

## Compromise viewed on tuition

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

A bill proposed by the Alignment's Jacques Amir and eagerly greeted by Science Minister Gideon Patt may well provide the government with a line of withdrawal on the tuition fees issue.

Amir would have the state grant every demobilized soldier NIS 2,700 in three instalments of NIS 900, to be paid on September 1 of the three years following demobilization. That would amount to slightly more than the difference between the fees to be asked of those who have not served in the IDF and those who have, and would enable the government to back down from the highly controversial two-tier system it approved on Sunday.

The idea was excellent, said Patt in the Knesset yesterday, replying to a motion of no-confidence in the

government on the subject.

Patt gave the Knesset plenum a lengthy account of the long, drawn-out committee discussions that had preceded the government's decision.

The idea adopted, he said, had been his. It did not, he insisted, discriminate against anyone. It merely gave a reduction of \$500 to those who had served in the IDF or done some other form of national service.

Patt said that the higher fees would affect 12,000 students, of whom "only 4,500 were Arabs, the remainder being overwhelmingly Jewish."

Those who did not serve in the army, he said, had a real financial advantage over those who did, and veterans were thus to be compensated as the government had decided. Further, he said, in so deciding the government had affirmed its determination not to deviate from the budget guidelines.

## Government under heavy pressure

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
and YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The government was under intense pressure from the academic world last night to reconsider its controversial decision to charge students who do not serve in the IDF higher tuition fees than those who have done national service.

The Technion yesterday announced that it would join the Hebrew University and Haifa University in refusing to carry out the new policy, which has been widely condemned as racist because it mainly affects Arab students who are not drafted. And Jerusalem's Bezalel Academy of Art and Design made a similar announcement.

In addition, sources at Tel Aviv University, whose senior officials

have condemned the policy, said the institution was almost certain to announce its refusal tonight.

Technion President Max Reis, speaking at the institute's graduation ceremony yesterday, announced that the administration would present a proposal for uniform tuition fees when the board of governors meets next month.

"Differential tuition violates the Technion's constitution, which does not allow discrimination and assures equal opportunity of study for all," he said.

Reis also warned that the government's decision to set tuition fees at \$1,050 for most students would further aggravate the Technion's growing deficit, making it impossible to function properly and resulting in paralysis.

Two petitions against the government's ruling were presented to the High Court of Justice yesterday. One was submitted by National Union of Students chairman David Beriman, together with the head of the Tel Aviv University students, Zvi Kinan, and the head of the Histadrut's student department, Doron Sapir.

A second petition, presented by an Arab student from the Hebrew University, said that the decision not to draft Arabs was taken by the authorities and not at the initiative of the people concerned.

Justice Aharon Barak said the petitions would be dealt with by a bench of three judges and he called on the attorney-general to provide the court with a reply.

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## Four no-confidence motions defeated

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

With one dissenting coalition voice, the national unity government resoundingly defeated four no-confidence motions in the Knesset last night, after a morning of rumours that the Alignment would defect from the government.

Only Abdel Wahab Darousha broke ranks in Labour to vote with the left-wing opposition. But the Arab MK had already said that he would leave the coalition in protest against the government's highly controversial two-tier university fees decision.

As the debate wound to an end at around 10:30, Vice Premier Shimon Peres surprised the House by going to the rostrum and making a passionate plea for his peace initiative.

Stung by the words of Minister without Portfolio Yigal Hurvitz, who had warned that the initiative was leading the country into "a trap from which there is no way out," Peres said that all who feared to talk to Jordan were turning their backs on peace.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Peres said, had other ideas in addition to the 1982 Reagan plan, and those ideas should be explored, he urged.

His opponents, said Peres, were prisoners of their own preconceived fears, derived from what they thought, often without any basis, was the experience of the past.

Turning to the religious factions, Peres appealed: "Don't make of Judaism and peace two diametrically-opposed concepts."

There was a chance to make peace, Peres said, and Israel had to have the courage to take that chance. It had to believe more in itself and in its abilities to meet the new challenges.

There was palpable tension in the plenum chamber as the debate opened, with David Libe's lone occupant of the Alignment benches for close to half-an-hour during which the Alignment faction was still meeting.

But as news of the agreement between the government's major partners seeped in, the tension abated and the tone of the debate became increasingly acrimonious as a slinging match developed between the Likud and its right-wing and religious allies and the left-wing oppositions.

The speeches of Elazar Granot (Mapam), Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement), Tewfik Toubi (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality), and Mohammed Miari (Progressive List for Peace) were constantly interrupted.

Labour members, however, sat for the most part in what some appeared to be considerable embarrassment.

Throughout the long session, the cabinet table was seldom left empty. At the final vote was taken, the majority of the government was on hand. Premier Shamir and Peres sat next to each other in stony and seemingly hostile silence.

But for the most part the ministers were content to let the official spokesmen handle the debate.

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## Israel trade office for Seoul

By BENNY MORRIS  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

South Korea has agreed to the establishment of an Israeli trade office in Seoul, Foreign Ministry sources said last night.

The sources said this could be "a step" towards the re-establishment of an Israeli diplomatic presence in the South Korean capital.

Israel closed its diplomatic mission in Seoul during the 1970s as part of a budget cut. The two countries have diplomatic relations, with non-resident ambassadors. South Korea repeatedly turned down Israeli requests to reopen the embassy.

The South Korean agreement on

the trade office — which will probably be opened in the coming months — was given to Foreign Ministry director-general Avraham Tamir during his sojourn in Seoul last week. Tamir this week is winding up a three-week tour of six Asian states.

Observers in Jerusalem said that South Korea was "highly unlikely" to move any closer to restoring the Israel embassy in Seoul before the end of the Olympic Games in the summer of 1988. Seoul will do everything in its power to avoid walk-outs by any states invited to the games, and the establishment of an Israeli embassy could be regarded by the Arabs as a "provocation."

## Sharp U.S. alert in Gulf

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan, who has vowed to keep open the Gulf, yesterday ordered a higher state of alert for U.S. warships in the waterway after an Iraqi missile attack on an American frigate killed 37 sailors.

A White House statement said the increased alert means that aircraft from Iran and Iraq "flying in a pattern which indicates hostile intent," will be fired on unless they give adequate notification of their intentions. (See story, page 3)

Reagan received a personal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein expressing "deepest regret over the painful incident," in which

an Exocet missile fired from an Iraqi plane blasted a gaping hole in the side of the USS Stark and set off fires in forward compartments of the vessel.

Hussein told Reagan, "I hope this unintentional accident will not affect relations between Iraq and the U.S."

President Reagan's chief of staff, Howard Baker, said on U.S. television that the ship was south of the Gulf war zone and had no reason to expect an attack from either Iraqi or Iranian planes.

"My guess is that this is another case where we perhaps should have anticipated hostilities sooner than we did but there was no previous history of it so we had no basis for that judgement," Baker said.

In the Gulf — listing slightly and flying its flag at half mast, the fire-ravaged USS Stark was towed slowly toward the Bahrain port of Manama as officials prepared to evacuate the

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### ULLETTIN

#### Soviets may ease emigration'

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

RIS. — The Kremlin is about to ease its policy on the emigration of Soviet Jews, French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond told aeli Ambassador Ovadia Sofer tonight.

The French minister, who will be to Israel on an official visit at end of May, warned though that Soviet leaders would probably meet the figures put forward by usalem, that is, allowing between 000-30,000 Jews to leave the SR.

#### Mr. Gorbachev, Please Let Raoul Wallenberg Go!

He is so sick and frail. Before it is too late, send him to us so we can give him love and health in Israel.

Rescue Publishing Company,  
P.O.B. 3576, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-525353.

## Complex problems facing gov't on the Lavi

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Defence Reporter

A test pilot is scheduled to take the Lavi's gleaming white second prototype into the air soon for steep climbs and dives — dangerous maneuvers, especially for a new aircraft.

But whether the pilot will keep the Israel Aircraft Industry's test schedule is uncertain. The cabinet is to begin a series of discussions today on whether to end the entire Lavi project.

The decision will be a very difficult one, judging from interviews with the military command, which opposes the programme, aviation

industry executives, who are for it, and Defence Ministry officials, who appear divided.

The Lavi's capabilities are just one of the factors that will affect the decision. Other factors include the IDF's position; the capabilities of the U.S.-made F-16C which is the closest alternative; the effect the project will have on the research, development and procurement of other weapon systems; relations with the U.S.; and public opinion.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin would surely have opposed the Lavi when the programme was launched, had he known then what he knows today.

In the meantime he has been holding his cards close to his chest and has not expressed his opinion even in closed meetings with senior aides.

Opponents of continuing the Lavi programme say that the plane will provide no more security than the F-16. They note that more F-16s can be acquired in the near future, while the first squadron of Lavis won't be ready until the 1990s. And by the time the Lavi is ready, they add, it

will no longer be the most advanced fighter around.

While some of its capabilities represent an improvement over the F-16, those capabilities are only on paper at this stage, they note. Keeping the programme alive, they add, will mean foregoing vital military investments.

The view among defence establishment sources is that any minister would be reluctant to terminate such an ambitious programme, if only because it would be tantamount to admitting that the government had erred by already spending some \$1.5 billion on the programme.

When the programme was launched in February 1980, planners had in mind a small, relatively cheap aircraft. Air Force commanders had opposed the idea but when they realized they could not "beat em" they "joined em." They prepared a thick report describing the plane. They need, and thus was born the bigger and costlier Lavi.

"This aircraft gives the air force everything it asked for," a senior LAI executive insisted in an interview.

The designers had in mind the lessons of the 1973 Yom Kippur War, in which Israel lost 102 aircraft — nearly one out of every five it had — mainly to enemy surface-to-air missiles.

The Lavi is thus designed to operate in an area heavily protected by advanced anti-aircraft systems and electronic warfare devices.

The plane is meant to be able to fly low and to strike airports, convoys, roads and other targets, return to base, refuel quickly and take off again.

It is designed to carry a larger bomb load than the F-16, thus requiring fewer sorties to strike the same number of targets, and reducing the risks of being hit by anti-aircraft fire.

The Lavi will also appear as a smaller blip on the enemy's radar screens than other Israel Air Force jet fighters such as the F-16 and thus be harder to detect. Its electronic systems should enable it to neutralize enemy missiles more effectively than the American aircraft can.

Air Force pilots helped plan the Lavi. As a result the plane's cockpit has been designed to ease their work load.

Computers will sort out the vast amounts of information that inundate the pilot and provide only the information needed at that moment.

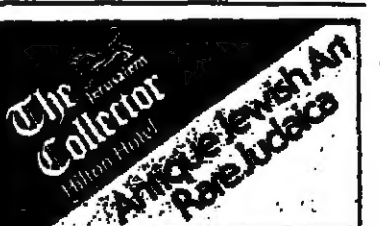
Moments before a battle the pilot will set the 20 knobs surrounding a small TV-like screen to programme the aircraft so that he won't have to remove his hands from the stick and throttle. The 10 buttons on the stick and 10 on the throttle will enable him to command the aircraft.

When sensors detect threats, such as an enemy missile, the information will be relayed to a central computer that will analyse the situation, assign priorities and present the pilot with its findings.

Some of these systems exist in late model F-15s and F-18s but not in the F-16s, experts said.

The pilot's ability to focus on the most important information is considered one of the main bases for the high survival rate predicted for the

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### The weather at major Swissair destinations

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Amsterdam	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Brussels	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Frankfurt	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Geneva	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
London	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Madrid	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Munich	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Nice	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Paris	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Rome	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Vienna	10-12	10-15	Cloudy
Zurich	10-12	10-15	Cloudy

For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Swissair

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Search for escapees intensifies in south

**By BRADLEY BURSTON**  
For The Jerusalem Post

**GAZA.** - The search for six security prisoners who escaped Sunday night from the central prison here intensified yesterday, as large numbers of soldiers, police, and security forces combed wide stretches of the Negev and south-central Israel.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that the escape was a very grave incident. "The fact that terrorists, one of whom participated in the murder of three Israelis and an attempt on the life of a fourth, succeeded in escaping," he said, "obligates the Prisons Service to ensure that this will not happen again."

Rabin added that he believed the IDF and security forces would prevent terrorist attacks by the escapees.

OC Southern Command Yitzhak Mordechai, accompanying Rabin on a previously scheduled tour of the Gaza region, told reporters that the escape had "washed down the drain the years of intelligence work re-

quired to capture the terrorists." A particularly intensive intelligence effort had been made to catch Imad Siftawi last December.

Siftawi has been charged with complicity in the fatal stabbings of Ashkelon residents Haim Azran and Yisrael Kitano, and of Ahmad Ibrahim Salah of the village of Abu Gosh near Jerusalem. The terrorist murders, attributed to the extreme fundamentalist Islamic Jihad organization, took place in the Gaza open market between May and October 1986.

For the second consecutive day yesterday, massive traffic jams clogged roads throughout the Gaza Strip and adjacent areas, as vehicles were searched and drivers and passengers questioned.

The search for the convicts focused on the Egyptian border south of the Gaza Strip and along the coast, but police coordinating the operation said that all possible avenues of escape were being checked.

Prison Commissioner David

Maimon announced that Yosef Polak of the Prisons Service's central command had been chosen to head a commission of inquiry to investigate the escape.

A source involved in the search said yesterday that the escape occurred between 4 a.m. Monday, when a prison officer toured the security cells in the escapees' wing, and the morning roll-call at 6 a.m. When the prisoners were discovered missing, a search of their room revealed that bars covering one window had been cut. The convicts apparently had climbed out and jumped two storeys to the yard below, where they eluded the notice of guards.

The six are considered among the most dangerous of the jail's Bet security wing, the most crowded area of the facility. The Gaza jail, which currently holds an estimated 700 prisoners, has been the scene of two recent escape attempts and the killings of several inmates suspected of cooperating with prison authorities.

# Likud's attacks stun State Comptroller

**By ASHER WALLFISH**  
Post Knesset Correspondent

State Comptroller Ya'acov Maltz said yesterday he was astounded to read media reports of personal attacks on him by Likud Knesset members.

The attacks followed his findings on the involvement of industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon in granting certain benefits to a millionaire who gave him a loan years ago.

Maltz, who spoke at the Knesset State Control Committee, said: "I never expected to encounter such a style. I do not accept such talk as a substitute for objective criticism."

Two Likud MKs on Monday scored Maltz, in offensive language that veteran parliamentary observers said had never been directed at any previous State Comptroller.

One Likud man, Dan Tichon of the liberal wing, said on Monday: "Your findings verge on gossip. They are more appropriate to the yellow press. It is a shame that you should launch your career as State Comptroller with such a marginal issue."

State Control Committee Chairman David Liba'i (Alignment) revealed that he had asked the Attorney-General to go into the question of Sharon's favours to the man who loaned him \$200,000 several years ago.

"These are not just favours to an old friend," Liba'i said. "They verge on the realm of criminal offences."

Liba'i said the State Comptroller's Office proved that Sharon's ministry, which opposed granting concessions to Hafia Chemicals, suddenly favoured that move after millionaire Meshulam Riklis bought a controlling interest in the corporation. Riklis had earlier given Sharon a 10-year loan, interest-free.

Liba'i said: The High Court of Justice yesterday issued an order nisi against Sharon, ordering him to show cause within 45 days why he violated a High Court ruling of six months ago by appointing two commercial attachés - one in Hamburg and the other in New York - without a tender.

The order was issued on the application of 55 workers at the Industry and Trade Ministry.

# 'Druse interests' guiding Atshe

Shimon MK Zaidan Atsche denies that it was "personal reasons" that motivated him during the past week to oppose early elections and, yesterday, to support the Likud-led government against the Knesset no-confidence motions that threatened to topple it.

Indeed, it was Atsche's announcement earlier in the day that he would vote against the no-confidence motions that persuaded the Labour Party not to vote with the opposition against the government.

Atsche, from the town of Ushiya, says that he was acting out of "purely Druse considerations." He explained that, a month ago, the cabinet decided to grant the Galilee Druse villages near the border "frontier settlements' rights" and that he wished

### THE WEATHER

Forecast: The heatwave will continue

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	25-32	10-15	Clear
Golan	15-25	10-15	Clear
Nahariya	20-30	10-15	Clear
Safed	15-25	10-15	Clear
Tiberias	15-25	10-15	Clear
Nazareth	15-25	10-15	Clear
Afula	15-25	10-15	Clear
Shechem	15-25	10-15	Clear
Tel Aviv	25-32	10-15	Clear
B-G Airport	25-32	10-15	Clear
Jericho	20-30	10-15	Clear
Gaza	20-30	10-15	Clear
Be'er Sheva	20-30	10-15	Clear
Eilat	15-25	10-15	Clear

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and members of the Israel Museum's international council were guests of honour yesterday at the cornerstone laying ceremony of the Nathan Cummings Pavilion for 20th Century Art.

Wizo celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Theodore Heuss Recreation Home in Herzliya Pituah on Monday. The distinguished gathering included German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas, former Prime Minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen Heinz Kyhn, Mrs. Hanna Friedlinghaus Heuss, World Wizo President Raya Jaglom, World Wizo Executive Chairman, Michel Modai, Wizo Germany President Helene Israel, World Wizo Executive Liaison with Beji Heuss Freda Raphael, and a large group of Wizo members from Germany.

### Marriage

**GUTHARTZ-TAYLOR.** The marriage of Norm Guthartz and Lindsey Taylor took place in Jerusalem on May 17.

### ARRIVALS

Mr. Bill Hoffer, Dr. and Mrs. Abram Hoffer, Dr. John Hoffer, Mr. Irving Kahan, Mrs. Sheila Miller, Dr. Louis Pelling, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Rindland, all from Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Krupp, Mr. and Mrs. George Krupp, Mrs. Joanne Krupp, from the U.S.; All guests of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to participate in the 17th annual board of governors meeting.

Dr. Lynn Joann Kim from Korea, for the ceremony of the conferment of honorary doctorate degrees and honorary fellowships at Tel Aviv University, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Portin from Mexico, for the ceremony of the conferment of honorary doctorate degrees and honorary fellowships at Tel Aviv University, Mr. and Mrs. Jankar from France, for the dedication of the Bernard Jankar Memorial Garden at Tel Aviv University, Mr. and Mrs. Lishitz, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Krumholz, Ms. Ana Gersoni, Mr. and Mrs. Backs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Golan, from Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamer from Venezuela; Mrs. Elise Brown from Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. H. Klein from Ecuador; for the annual meeting of the board of governors of Tel Aviv University.

## Shamir may visit Egypt

**Jerusalem Post Staff**

Prime Minister Shamir may be making an official visit to Egypt, the Egyptian newspaper *al-Ahram* has reported.

Citing a source in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, the paper said that a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official visited Egypt between May 3 and 9 to arrange an "urgent" visit by Shamir that would include a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office last night said they knew nothing about the reported preparatory visit, or about a possible visit to Egypt by Shamir. But they added that if the prime minister is invited by the Egyptian authorities, he will be happy to accept.

## Two-hour school strike today

All junior high and high school teachers are to strike today from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in a joint protest by the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association against proposed education budget cuts.

Welcome  
**Shana, Michael and Ariel**  
We love you

## Creative destruction

**By LEV BEARFIELD**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As the Israel Festival swung into its first full day yesterday, various corners of the capital were ringing with the sounds of construction and deconstruction, plans for self-destruction and at least one cheerful threat of artistic suicide.

Down in the Hinnom Valley, site of Philippe Petit's stunning high-wire act that opened the festival on Monday, workers were beginning the lengthy and complex task of disassembling the performer's 300-metre steel cable.

As soon as the crew took a break from the midday heat, about a score of Arab schoolchildren from the nearby Abu Tor neighbourhood poured into the valley like sheep on the fold. The workers had freed from their ground pegs several of the *cordons*, the huge nylon guylines that helped anchor the steel cable in place, and the kids knew exactly what to do with them.

### FESTIVAL DIARY

Clutching the vine-green ropes as high as they could reach, the young Tazians kicked off and swung out across the grassy valley floor, suspended from the over head cable and absorbing, if only in the imagination, a share of the glory of Petit's daredevil feat.

At the head of the valley, meanwhile, the Smartut (Floor-rag) Troupe was sweating away on the stage of the Sultan's Pool amphitheatre as it set up the Golden Calf for a ritual "destruction of myths" at 6 p.m. One of the festival's free performances, the Tel Aviv-based group's "Golden Calf in Hinnom" is to be repeated tomorrow at the same time and venue.

Troupe member Roni Seigman was helping to assemble the sets on the stage, but took a break to pour a bucket of water over his head and to

answer, in a manner of speaking, a few questions.

"We'll have 40 people involved in the production," he said. "We'll have music and dancing and ritual and a lot of destruction - and not just the destruction of the Golden Calf."

"You see, this performance deals with this group of people who were recently discovered - the Shabazi tribe, who were living in the ruins of ancient Tel Aviv, near Neveh Zedek. They've always lived outside the Israeli mainstream. They developed their own culture. They have their own ceremonies, music, rituals, dances. But they have no education, no order, never pay taxes. They live off of tourists."

"Disorder by design," muttered one of Seigman's colleagues who was juggling some equipment into place. "A celebration of banality. Artistic suicide."

Seigman nodded thoughtfully and poured another bucket of water over his head. "Anarchy. Don't know where it's going. Some of our programmes run eight hours. The thing has grown bigger than us," he said. "It exists by itself now. We just exist to serve it."

Yet when it comes to sheer size of concept, nothing in the festival can match "To Hell with Zik" - a performance piece predicated on building up and then - literally - blowing up.

Across town in the Talpiot industrial zone, the six-man Zik ensemble of artists was busy working on the huge sculptures that in a few weeks' time they promise to demolish. Construction is taking place at the Alka studio at 6 Rehov Yehudim daily between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the public is invited to come by and watch.

On June 3, the finished styrofoam, wood and papier-mache constructions are to be displayed in the Hinnom Valley. The following day at 6:30 p.m. the public is invited to join in a grand ritual procession in which the whole works goes up in smoke.

"Blowing it all up is an essential



Japanese-American artist Kei Takei and the Kibbutz Dance Workshop perform yesterday in the Israel Festival world premiere of *Pilgrimage* at the Mount Scopus Amphitheatre in Jerusalem. The dance, which draws from the traditions of Shintoism, Buddhism and modern dance, is about a spiritual and physical journey of a man into himself. Takei himself never took a central role. Yet her small figure in white cotton was a riveting force, projecting an intensity that had the air around her vibrating and communicating itself to the others in their strenuous wide-stepping, full-bending rhythmic movements.

(Text by Dora Sowden. Photo by N. Ben-Ami/Media)

part of the concept," a laconic Lance Hunter told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Fire is one of our materials. Fire-works - and works of fire. These are a means of releasing all the energy that goes into the construction, of changing potential energy to kinetic effect. And since this is probably our most elaborate project yet - and since it's slated for Hinnom, which is one of the gates of hell - it's going to be one hell of a big bang."

The Zik team - Yuval Rimmon, Sharon Keren, Eli Elissar, Yigal Geri, Udi Even and the British-born Hunter - have considerable experi-

ence in blowing things up.

The six artists, all of whom have studied at Bezalel, have been creating and destroying art together for two years. Their most notable project to date was at the Acre Fringe Theatre Festival last October, where they set ablaze an enormous salamander sculpture that eventually was swallowed up by the sea.

The Hinnom project involves as many as 20 workers and will feature a ritualistic pyramid of sculptures 8.5 metres high. The NIS 13,000 event is underwritten by the Israel Electric Corporation, which made available truckloads of lumber and other

materials, printed Zik's posters, and assisted in other ways.

(Free festival events today include the *arts bus* leaving the Jerusalem Theatre at 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. and street performances throughout the day in the plaza in front of the Hamashbir department store. Festival officials have also announced that two-thirds of all the festival tickets have already been sold, but that seats for many performances are being offered at half-price at the box office one hour before curtain time. Festival schedules in English are available at the Jerusalem Theatre and at ticket

## Ministry report advocates European-style policy on SA

**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**

A Foreign Ministry team, headed by the ministry's political director-general, Yossi Beilin, has completed a report on Israel-South Africa relations whose thrust is to bring Israel's policy into line with that of Western Europe.

Beilin said yesterday that the report's recommendations are "in the spirit of the decisions of the Free World" and call for measures "within Western European parameters."

Beilin declined to go into detail, but observers noted that in recent months the U.S. and the EC had imposed a series of sanctions against

South Africa.

The Beilin team report is due to be submitted to Prime Minister Shamir on Friday, after which Shamir will present it to the inner cabinet. Until now, Shamir, his fellow Likud ministers and at least one Alignment minister have resisted pressures to decide on trade sanctions against Pretoria.

The Beilin team was set up in accordance with an inner cabinet resolution which included the imposition of limited military sanctions against Pretoria. Most of the countries of Western Europe and the U.S. have imposed both military and limited economic sanctions.

## Harish tones down criticism of Yosef

**By MENACHEM SHALEV**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Acting Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Shapira met with Rabbi Ovadia Yosef yesterday, armed with a letter from Attorney-General Yosef Harish which is reportedly far less severe than Harish's oral pronouncements on the rabbi's political activities.

Harish had demanded, both at Sunday's cabinet meeting and in a subsequent phone call to Shapira, that Yosef face disciplinary proceedings because of his recent and much-publicized involvement in Shas politics.

But in the letter to Shapira, Harish urged merely that the acting religious affairs minister "use all his authority" to make sure that "from now on" the rabbi is "careful to uphold" the recent High Court ruling which forbids religious court judges from dabbling in politics.

Yosef reportedly told Shapira that all of the contacts had been initiated by the politicians and that only matters of Torah and Halacha had been discussed.

## New law forbids MKs from holding dual citizenship

**By DVORAH GETZLER**  
Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset late yesterday evening took advantage of the rare opportunity of finding more than 61 members present in the plenum to ban members from holding another citizenship. The most publicized member with dual citizenship is MK Meir Kahane of Kach.

The plenum voted on the second and third readings of an amendment to the Basic Law: The Knesset which compels candidates for the Knesset who hold dual citizenship to renounce their second citizen ship before running in an election.

## Israel beaten by Swiss

Both Israel's top representative soccer teams were beaten in friendly matches by their comparable Swiss XIs in Switzerland last night. The Swiss national team defeated Israel 1-0, while Switzerland's under-21s defeated the Israel Olympic team 3-1.

## Mount Hermon Israel's eyes

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**

**TEL AVIV.** - Mount Hermon, often described as the IDF's "eyes" in the North, was included in the Israeli-held Golan Heights almost by chance, according to Aluf (res.) Mordechai Hod.

Hod, who was Air Force commander during the Six Day War, speaking yesterday to foreign correspondents at a briefing on the 1967 battles.

He recalls that, after the fighting, he had joined then chief of general staff Yitzhak Rabin and OC northern command David Elazar on a trip to the Golan.

The generals and then defence minister, Moshe Dayan, met at the Syrian officer's club in Kuneitra, opened maps and debated where to draw Israel's borders.

Dayan agreed on condition that the Air Force fly soldiers there and keep supplying them until a road was opened. Hod accepted.

Dayan agreed on condition that the Air Force fly soldiers there and keep supplying them until a road was opened. Hod accepted.

## GORDON-GRODZENSKY

The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, May 20, 1987 at 3 p.m. at the Herzliya cemetery.

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**CHAIM (Hyman) YITZHAK ABRAMOWITZ**



## Gov.-Gen. takes over

## Fiji coup collapses

SUVA, Fiji (AP). — Fiji's five-day-old military coup appeared on the verge of collapse yesterday following a broadcast by the governor-general that he was assuming executive power, dissolving parliament and calling new elections with the agreement of coup leader Lt.-Col. Sitiveni Rabuka.

Gov.-Gen. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau's message was read over army-controlled Fiji radio by a woman announcer, who said Ganilau would exercise his prerogative and pardon those involved in last Thursday's coup.

"He has taken this position in accordance with his judgment that no useful purpose would be served by vindictiveness, which might hinder the complete restoration of legitimacy," the broadcast said.

Shortly before Ganilau's broadcast, the same station reported a speech Rabuka made earlier in the day to 7,000 reservists, in which he told the soldiers he was ready to die for his actions.

As the political drama was played out in Suva, a hijack attempt took place at Nadi airport.

An Indian airport worker with sticks of dynamite boarded an Air New Zealand jumbo jet en route to Auckland and reportedly demanded the release of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, who had been held under house arrest with 27 cabinet ministers since Rabuka arrested them in parliament last Thursday.

About six hours after the drama started, the hostage cabin crew managed to overpower the hijacker, handcuff him and hand him over to airport authorities.

As the hijack was ending, Ganilau made his radio broadcast. Earlier he had refused to swear in the 16-member council of ministers appointed by Rabuka after he seized power.

The council of ministers was set up as an interim cabinet to rule the country and it consisted mainly of former cabinet members of the Alliance Party, which was defeated in last month's elections by Bavadra's left-leaning coalition.

The Alliance Party, headed by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, had ruled since 1970 when Fiji achieved independence from Britain.

Ganilau's broadcast statement said he would appoint a council of advisers to assist him with the administration of the country until a general election is held.

The announcer said at the end of the broadcast that Rabuka endorsed the governor-general's message.

Deposed Prime Minister Bavadra and his cabinet ministers were released late yesterday, the Australian Associated Press news agency reported. There was no immediate official confirmation of the report.

## Hawke expels Libyans for 'destabilizing role'

CANBERRA (Reuters). — Australia ordered the immediate closure of the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) yesterday and gave all Libyan diplomats 10 days to leave the country.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke told a news conference the government had taken the decision after careful consideration of what he described as the "destabilizing role" of Libya in the South Pacific.

The move was not directly connected with the current civil unrest in Fiji following a military takeover last week, he said. But he added there

was a "broad conceptual inter-relationship between the issues involved."

Hawke also cited recent paramilitary training provided by Libya to dissident groups in the French territory of New Caledonia and the Indonesian provinces of Irian Jaya and East Timor.

He also accused Libya of being involved in divisive activities in Australia but did not give any details.

Officials said it was a reference to Libya's recent support for radical groups within the Aboriginal community.

## Police foil assassination attempt on Barbie

LYON. — A gunman disguised as a doctor was snatched by police yesterday after he slipped into Lyon's Saint Joseph jail in a bid to assassinate former Gestapo officer Klaus Barbie, police said.

The gunman was carrying an antiquated revolver loaded with lead bullets and gunpowder, according to police. He gained entry to the jail by showing guards medical orders issued by a Paris hospital authorizing him to take urine samples.

The incident occurred shortly before two West German judicial investigators into Nazi war criminals took the witness stand at Barbie's trial for crimes against humanity.

Barbie, who has boycotted his trial since last Wednesday, is recovering from a prostate operation earlier this year and suffers from polynouritis, a doctor attending him said.

A West German prosecutor specializing in war crimes testified

yesterday that he was convinced Barbie had personally ordered the arrest of 44 Jewish children in an orphanage at Izieu. The 44 were deported to Auschwitz and put to death.

Alfred Streim, of Ludwigsburg, said that Barbie's name at the bottom of the telex report on the arrests, even if only typed, "shows that he was responsible for the operation even if he was not personally present at the scene." (Reuters, JTA)

## Half a million now live in Botshabelo

## End of line for S. Africa blacks



A mother and her sons of Botshabelo in the Orange Free State province bring water to their home from the outskirts of the black township. The shacks in the background are toilets. (Reuters)

**BOTSHABELO.** South Africa (Reuters). — Botshabelo is one of the biggest, fastest-growing towns in the country but many South Africans do not know it exists.

More than half a million displaced blacks now live in this shanty town on the black, high flatlands of the Orange Free State, barely visible from the highway that takes white gamblers to a nearby casino.

Living conditions here make black townships such as Soweto look luxurious. For most there is no water, no sewerage, no power, no roads, and home is a one-room, mud-floor hut or tin shack.

Dust clouds follow the trucks that rumble down rutted, refuse-strewn tracks as they make the daily round collecting buckets of night soil.

"This is the end of the line in the apartheid (race segregation) system. If there is nowhere else for a black they bring him to Botshabelo," a community worker said.

"I have never seen such vulnerable people," said Philip Knoetze, a Lutheran churchman. "Being removed and brought to a strange place damages the spirit."

Botshabelo came into existence less than a decade ago when the

government incorporated nearby Thaba nchu into the tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana for Tswana-speaking people. The move left some 70,000 Sotho people in the area homeless and they were brought here to the former farm of Overwacht.

They have been joined by other communities uprooted from areas designated for whites or different tribal groups.

Many have been victims of forced removals. There are also labourers whose jobs disappeared with growing mechanisation, forcing them off white farms.

In eight years Botshabelo has grown into South Africa's second biggest black township, after Soweto. Unlike urbanised Soweto it has had a low profile in the past three years of black revolt and most whites outside the Free State have never heard of this sprawling slum.

"When you come here, the government gives you two things — a plot and a WC (toilet)," said Peter Mudona, 28, a former farmhand. "After that you struggle... struggle to build a home, struggle to find work, struggle to get your children to school."

Unemployment is unofficially estimated at around 80 per cent. Schools are so hard-pressed to educate the fast-growing population — 70 per cent under the age of 30 — that pupils are being used as teachers.

Pretoria has built a hospital, a small shopping centre and has attracted some low-wage industry with incentives such as free factories and other subsidies. But many Botshabelo men trek 55 km. to the nearest white town of Bloemfontein in the search for jobs.

Botshabelo's future is further clouded by Pretoria's plans to declare it part of Qwa-Qwa, one of the 10 homelands set up under apartheid, which lies 225 km. away.

Sotho-speaking Qwa-Qwa, the smallest, possibly the poorest, of the homelands, lies in barren, mountainous terrain.

The prospect of losing South African citizenship and becoming residents of a remote, little-known homeland is meeting resistance in Botshabelo.

"To hell with Qwa-Qwa," said a slogan on a road sign. Last February police broke up pupil protests against the scheme.

The government declines to say when it will enact the plan.

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To the friends and admirers of **LOUIS RASMINSKY**, Ottawa, Canada, on the dedication of The Louis Rasminsky Fund for Social and Cultural Integration



Belgian riot police stand by in case of incidents during a farmers' demonstration in Brussels yesterday. The farmers were protesting against plans for drastic cuts in European Community agricultural subsidies. (Reuters)

## War-weariness, unrest reported in Teheran

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — There are growing signs of unrest in the Iranian army, with anti-war demonstrations taking place in Teheran and the distribution of leaflets criticizing Iran's "human wave" war tactics.

Reports emanating from Teheran note a growing sense of war weariness among even the most zealous defenders of the Khomeini regime, and add that last month's Teheran anti-war protest could not have taken place without the support of at least one of the country's religious power brokers.

Several hundred demonstrators appeared in Vahd-Asr Avenue, in the heart of the Teheran shopping district, and urged "forgiveness" for President Saddam Hussein and reconciliation with Iraq.

Meanwhile, leaflets signed by a former Iranian general have been distributed in Teheran, criticizing the "human wave" tactics used in Iranian offensives and calling on the government to accept international mediation to end "this stupid and painful war."

The leaflets take the form of an open letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, and are signed by retired Gen. Azizollah Amir Rahimi, former commander of Iran's paramilitary security force and a firm supporter of the 1979 Khomeini revolution.

Rahimi describes the human wave as a "ridiculous" tactic, resembling that used by the American Indians. Their tactics failed, he adds, "and ours are doomed too. Even hundreds more such attacks would be futile. Our greatest gain would be to see an end to the war before it is too late."

## Anti-totalitarian Soviet film wins Cannes award

CANNES, France (Reuters). — "Pokayaniye" (repentance), the Soviet entry at the Cannes film festival, was yesterday named winner of the international critics' prize and the ecumenical jury award at the festival.

The film, directed by Georgian filmmaker Tengiz Abuladze was praised by the international critics "for its striking visual dramatization of a courageous and clear political analysis." The six-member ecumenical jury said: "In this film which denounces any form of totali-

tarianism, the primacy of human freedoms is affirmed and also emphasized is the need for each human being to be rooted in his cultural historical and spiritual values."

The ecumenical jury, which awards films that further ecumenical and humanitarian themes, also praised "Noce en Galilee," a Belgian-French-Palestinian co-production directed by Michel Khleifi for "its profoundly human vision of the traditions and the conflicts of a people in a crisis."

The Golden Palm awards for the official competition at the festival were to be announced late last night.

## The Exocet strikes again

PARIS (AFP). — The sea-skimming Exocet missile which ripped into the U.S. frigate Stark in the Gulf, Sunday, has been feared by the world's navies since its deadly power was revealed in the 1982 Falklands war.

Made by the French state-owned arms group Aerospatiale, Exocet — the French word for a flying fish — has been in service since 1979. They exploded into public view when, fitted to French-made Super-Etendard fighter-bombers of the Argentine air force, they were used with devastating effect against the British task force in the South Atlantic in May 1982. On May 4 the frigate HMS Sheffield was sunk by an Exocet fired from a Super-Etendard.

Twelve days later, twin Exocets destroyed a 15-ton support ship, the Atlantic Conveyor, and on June 11 another missile tore through the destroyer HMS Glamorgan, but without causing catastrophic damage.

## Rabin: Stark unlike Liberty

Post Defence Reporter TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday there was no comparison between the Iraqi attack on the USS Stark in the Persian Gulf on Monday and Israel's attack on the Liberty in the 1967 war.

The only similarity is that American ships were attacked, he told foreign correspondents during a symposium on the Six Day War at Gelliot.

Rabin, who had been chief of the IDF general staff at the time said Israel had warned the U.S. and Soviet embassies here that the fighting would be very intense and asked them to withdraw their intelligence gathering ships.

Moscow complied but the message from Washington was sent to the U.S. navy's far eastern headquarters and reached the Sixth Fleet only after the attack.

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## FOREIGN BRIEFS

## Sen. Simon joins presidential race

CARBONDALE, Illinois (AP). — Sen. Paul Simon of Illinois has formally joined the Democratic Party's presidential field and says he is already "ahead of most of the others who have been out there a long time."

Simon said he has picked up backers since former Colorado senator Gary Hart, who had been the front-runner, quit the race for the party's nomination to succeed President Reagan in 1988.

## Czech flees to W. Germany in home-built plane

MUNICH (Reuters). — A Czech man escaped across the border to West Germany in a plane he secretly built for himself, Bavarian police said yesterday.

The man, aged 39, took off Monday night from Domazlice in Czechoslovakia and landed an hour later about 30 km. inside West Germany shortly before running out of petrol. Police said the man had sought political asylum.

## 'One of 12 Americans is addicted to sex'

MINNEAPOLIS (AP). — People who crave sex so strongly that they jeopardize their families and careers to satisfy their urges can benefit from treatment similar to that given alcoholics, researchers say.

More than 250 professionals, including sexologists and mental health experts attended a nation's first conference on sex addiction at University of Minnesota Medical school, that ended yesterday.

Researchers are not sure how many Americans suffer from sex addiction largely because the study of sexual compulsivity is fairly new, said conference chairman Eli Coleman. But one researcher, author Patrick Carnes, has estimated that one of 12 Americans is sexually addicted, Coleman said.

## Waldheim on TV:

## 'We were coerced into duty to Hitler's army'

VIENNA (Reuters). — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim yesterday admitted misreacting to accusations he was involved in Nazi war crimes, but repeated he was innocent and explained what he meant by doing his "duty" in Hitler's army.

In a televised address made "as both president of the republic and as the human being Kurt Waldheim," he also pledged to lead the way in presenting Austria "convincingly, believably and independently" to the world.

Waldheim, effectively banned from the U.S. last month because of suspicion about his war record, said he had underestimated how far judgement of his personal fate would lead to controversy about Austria's role at that time.

"Looking back I see some personal miscalculation and some mistakes..." he said in a speech coinciding with the start of a six-day visit to the U.S. by Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

"None of this deliberate: much resulted from my personal perplexity in the face of accusations which crassly distorted my person and my life."

Waldheim said an Austrian team in Belgrade last week had shown that "absolutely nothing" remained of accusations he was involved in war crimes in the Balkans. He added that U.S. officials had not produced a single incriminating document.

"I deeply condemn all atrocities committed in the Balkan war, even if I certainly had no part in them," he said.

Waldheim, treated with suspicion outside Austria since his election as

president last June, has been condemned in many quarters for saying he was only doing his "duty" as a soldier in Hitler's army.

"What I meant to express by 'doing my duty' — but obviously expressed only incompletely and in exactly — was... the inability of my generation to make a free choice," he explained. "The powerlessness of being coerced..."

From that "duty" had grown a particular obligation, particularly for his generation, to fight "racism, fanaticism and intolerance" and to protect in particular those most affected by the horrors of the Nazi terror.

"I myself tried to do this as a diplomat — above all at the UN," said Waldheim, UN Secretary-General from 1972 to 1982.

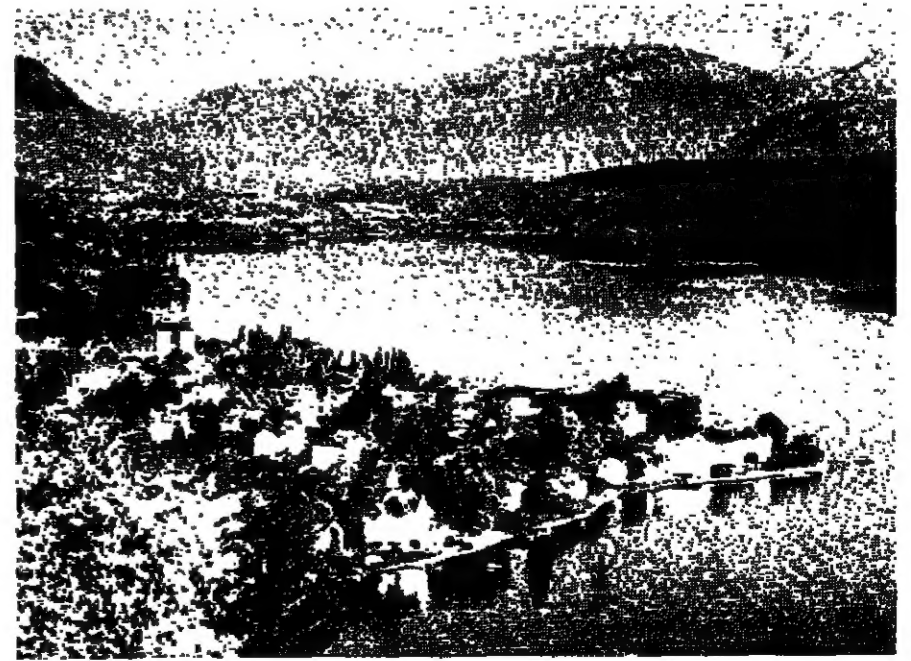
On reconciliation with the victims of Nazism, he said there could be no coming to terms with an unthinkable crime, "and in the end, reconciliation can be begun only by the victim."

There could be no such thing as collective national guilt, but there was such a thing as a difficult common heritage from which no one could escape.

Some commentators had expected Waldheim to deliver a speech along the starkly critical lines of the one made two years ago by West German President Richard von Weizsäcker. He had said many Germans had tried not to see what was happening under Hitler and that the country must accept the heavy legacy of a "reign of terror" which had shown utter contempt for human life.

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# Tuition fee furor breathes life into HU student politics

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government's controversial decision on tuition fees — assailed by some as a racist measure and hailed by others as fair play for army veterans — has transformed political life at Jerusalem's Hebrew University.

Thousands of students will cast their votes today in the annual students union election. And for once the candidates have been arguing the issues instead of appealing to apathetic electors to cast their ballots.

Last year the turnout was only 40 per cent. This year all factions predict that well over half the student body will vote.

Large sums of money have reportedly been invested by the political backers of the various factions contesting the poll. And candidates agreed that the country's leaders will keep a close watch on the result, which may be seen as an indication of the political mood in the country.

Joel Weinberg, a leader of the Ometz group comprising a coalition of Citizens Rights Movement and Mapam supporters, pointed out that national trends have often been reflected in Hebrew University campus elections.

When Menachem Begin led the Likud to its first election victory in 1977, the right captured the students' poll, he recalled.

But in today's election one issue will take precedence: the cabinet's tuition fee ruling, which set the price at \$1,050 for army veterans and \$1,550 for those — primarily Arabs — who do not serve in the forces.

While the week has seen demonstrations, strikes and other protests over the decision, today students at the country's oldest university will have the chance to express their views through the ballot box.

Yesterday at the Forum, the hall at the Mount Scopus campus where political rallies and meetings are traditionally held, the conflicting parties set up stalls loaded with election leaflets. The place was packed.

"I've never seen anything like this," said Uri Ben-Hur, current students union chairman and leader of the Alignment-backed Ofek group. "Usually people are pretty apathetic, but the government's decision has shaken them up."

Ben-Hur agreed that Ofek were spending about \$4,000 on their campaign to retain control of the union — "twice as much as last year" — although one left-wing opposition

group said the figure was closer to \$10,000.

Despite a recent poll showing that the right-wing Gilad group was leading Ofek by 33 per cent to 31 per cent, Ben-Hur was optimistic. "I think we'll capture 50 per cent of the votes," he said.

"The tuition fee affair has shown people the difference between the left and the right in this campaign, and we will continue the struggle once we are re-elected."

David Rosenberg, of Gilad, which comprises Likud, Tehiya and other right-leaning groups, said he too thought the tuition fee issue would bring out the voters.

But he continued: "I think that this might make people forget the more immediate issues on which Gilad has fought successfully over the year." Clearly, he did not believe that Likud ministers had done his group any favour by backing the tuition plan.

While Ofek and Ometz — which have no formal alliance but nevertheless cooperate — are hoping to capture a slice of the Arab vote, most Arabs will back the non-Zionist, left-wing Campus group, which forges a large inner core in its support, both among Arabs and Jews.

## Serious charges of abuse by police

By ANDY COURT  
For The Jerusalem Post

A police officer whose unit is investigating mistreatment of suspects by detectives was questioned yesterday by the Knesset subcommittee on police affairs.

Seventeen Jerusalem residents charge that detectives either beat them or subjected them to humiliating searches in public places.

Copies of the complaints, which were obtained this week, reveal that the allegations are serious — and could shake up police ranks if they are substantiated.

In one complaint, for example, detectives are charged with repeatedly harassing and beating an epileptic suspected of being a drug user. The epileptic charges that early one morning detective burst into his family's home and roughed up not only him, but also other members of his family. A next-door neighbour awakened by the noise states in an attached letter that he saw a policeman heading the epileptic.

In another complaint, Arye Danon, a Musrara resident who aired his case on national television last week, said that police officers cut his hair while he was sleeping in order to humiliate him. Danon also charges that he was severely beaten and detained without medical attention for a period of over 24 hours.

The most common complaint, however, centres on police search methods. A number of the complaints charge that detectives stopped them in the street and forced them to pull down their trousers and underwear in places where many passers-by could see.

The police admit they ask suspected drug users to undress, saying users often try to hide drugs in their underwear. But they claim that these searches are generally conducted in back alleys or other secluded spots.

Ya'acov Grossman, head of the National Police public complaints unit, said before the meeting yesterday that 17 Jerusalemites complained about a total of 24 separate incidents. Six complaints checked by investigators so far were found to be unjustified, but another was "partially justified," he said.

The partially justified complaint concerned a search during which police did not permit a man to leave his house, even though he told them he did not wish to watch the search being conducted, Grossman said.

As for the charges of embarrassing searches in public place, Grossman said, "Logic and my experience in the field tell me that it just doesn't make sense, because it would inhibit the detectives from doing their work. But I don't want to reject it because it's still under investigation."

Grossman said that two officers in his department would check out all the complaints with the same thoroughness that would be applied in a criminal investigation. Their report and recommendation would then be passed on to the State Attorney's office, which makes the final decision about whether action should be taken against a particular policeman.

A neighbourhood activist who was instrumental in gathering the complaints urged the formation of an independent committee to look into cases like these.



A pair of heavyweights face off at the Israel Arm Wrestling Championship held yesterday in Tel Aviv. Some 100 men and women took part. (Ippa)

## World Sephardi Federation: maturity — or just old age?

The clichés of the Sephardi-Ashkenazi rift, on which so many people have thrived politically or financially in the last decade, didn't seem to light any fires this week at the first Israel convention of the World Sephardi Federation. Instead, clichés about "turning words into deeds" were the stuff of debate.

More than one participant said that was a sign of political maturity. Others said that was a sign that the Sephardim had founded one more unnecessary establishment in the line-up of Jewish organizations.

A few years ago, the World Sephardi Federation, which was in many ways still a code word for international tycoon Nessim Gaon, was a key player in a drama of class rivalries, political demagoguery and ethnic revenge. Calmer voices, predicting ethnic intermarriage and gradual economic development as a way to bridge the rift, were shouted down or bought off. Those who argued that stupidity and the country's poverty, rather than an Ashkenazi conspiracy, were behind the poor treatment of Moroccan immigrants of the 1950s were labeled sellouts.

Among the acts in the political theatre were Gaon putting his considerable financial resources behind Aharon Abuhaiter in order to turn him into a symbol of a Sephardi political movement; David Levy threatening to slap a street activist named Yamin Suissa; Charlie

Biton's sellout to the Communists and Sa'adia Marciano's screw-up of his arrangement with Meir Pa'il for rotation in the Knesset.

The WSF convention this week at Ramat Gan's Kfar Hamaccabiah was blessed by President Herzog and by Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu. Participating are delegates of 21 organizations representing all Israelis of Asian and North African origin.

An Ethiopian immigrant representative named Abu Ya'acov momentarily inspired the delegates.

Robert Rosenberg

as he called out, "We came here to use a hoe by a Sephardi. He recalled that the number of Sephardim in the underground was out of proportion to their numbers in the country at the time. He read a snippet of Jabotinsky, who wrote that if ever he were "to be reincarnated, let it be as a Sephardi... even though they seem to have no ambitions to conquer anything."

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon explained that the system "is on the verge of degeneration." He didn't say that he could no longer serve in a government that he said has cut back university budgets and school curricula "to the bone."

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav gave a boring recital of the history of taxing or not taxing on child allowances, and could only offer as a programme for

action a plea to fight assimilation and the demographic problem with more Jewish procreation both in Israel and abroad.

Marciano was only able to mildly criticize Katsav and to suggest that Sephardi leaders should not be afraid to express their views on peacemaking.

Because of the current political situation, organizers feared an outbreak of the Labour-Likud rift, especially because Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was scheduled to speak. But Shamir's speech, which was occasionally interrupted by a heckle or two from a couple of anti-Likud hotheads in the audience, was all about his memories of meeting Sephardim when he first came to the country "more than 50 years ago."

He recalled being taught how to use a hoe by a Sephardi. He recalled that the number of Sephardim in the underground was out of proportion to their numbers in the country at the time. He read a snippet of Jabotinsky, who wrote that if ever he were "to be reincarnated, let it be as a Sephardi... even though they seem to have no ambitions to conquer anything."

Shamir added a few words about "the two most important words: national unity," but his message was a disappointment to the ostensibly apolitical audience, which actually hoped for some political warring.

## Tamman announces post-WSF group

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — Sephardi leader Leon Tamman has announced the setting up of a new world Jewish organization, aimed at eliminating discrimination between Ashkenazim and Sephardim. He said that the new body had the backing of the "Israeli president, prime minister and ministers."

Tamman, former vice president of the World Sephardi Federation and current president of the WSF in Great Britain and the Commonwealth, said that the as yet unnamed organization would be based in Jerusalem, and that he was setting up a million-dollar fund to get it going.

He stressed that his new organization would be

apolitical, and expressed the hope that its establishment would lead to the collapse of the WSF, which he said he had tried and failed to reform.

Tamman made his announcement at a press conference in London, and many observers saw it as a continuation of a long-simmering row between Tamman and his brother-in-law, Nessim Gaon, who is president of the WSF.

Tamman claimed that "professional Sephardim" had been exploiting ethnic differences since the foundation of the state of Israel, and that it was now time to integrate the Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities. He named Tami as one political party that had exploited the Sephardim. Gaon is Tami's main financial backer.

## Soviet writer pledges to look into Haifa-Odessa twinship pact

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The visiting secretary of the Soviet Writers Union yesterday promised to raise in Moscow Mayor Arye Gurel's proposal for a twinship pact between this port city and the Black Sea port of Odessa.

Sergei Baruzdin, who is in the

country at the head of a Soviet delegation for the anniversary of the Red Army's victory over the Nazis, told the mayor that the twinship proposal looked better to him than Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's call

for Moscow to resume relations with Israel before the start of the proposed international peace conference.

Baruzdin is an expert on the works of Yiddish writer Shalom Aleichem.

(Continued from Page One)

plane. This rate has been one of the main points stressed by the programme's supporters.

"I'm willing to pay practically any price for a slight improvement in survivability. You're dealing with people's lives," an advocate of the Lavi stressed.

Experience has taught Israel not to rely on imports. France imposed an embargo on the supply of Mirages in 1967 and the U.S. suspended F-16 shipments after the attack on the reactor near Baghdad.

Moreover, making a fighter plane here would invigorate local industry, Lavi supporters argued.

Agreements with U.S. companies supplying parts for the Lavi also require the companies to provide Israel with know-how. Much of the technology has already arrived and enriched many industries, an IAI source said.

Technologies acquired for the Lavi have already generated spinoffs. The radar systems are exported and digital-fuel systems are used in other aircraft. The IAI estimated this week that the spinoffs have brought in some \$100 million to date.

Buying F-16s and installing Israeli avionics in them was no longer feasible, according to defence and industry sources.

The Lavi integrates airframe and avionics. It has four times more avionics than the Kfir and its avionics are 10 to 15 times more complex, said Ovadia Harari, the Lavi's chief engineer.

There are dozens of antennas, more than in the F-16, and some are part of the plane's skin. "If you so much as move an electronic warfare antenna from the Lavi's tail to the F-16 you will get into a lot of complications," an aeronautical engineer argued.

"Maybe four or five years ago that would have been a solution but today it's too late," a senior defence source said.

The Lavi's supporters also say that if the project is terminated the IAI will have to fire 4,000 people and other industries will have to dismiss 800 to 1,000 workers.

A completely different picture emerges in meetings with senior military sources.

In Tel Aviv last week a military

## LAVI

expert was asked what the Lavi can do that the F-16 can't.

"Nothing," he said.

"There are no security justifications for the Lavi — only other considerations — and the result will harm security," he added.

He conceded the Lavi had some advantages in air-to-surface attacks and in survivability, but maintained that they were not decisive.

But the F-16 is a much better aircraft than the Lavi for air-to-air battles. It can carry a larger variety of missiles and has better radar.

An Air Force commander would be hard-pressed to decide whether to use an F-16 or a Lavi on a mission. "Both provide an equal measure of security," the military expert said.

Purchasing more F-16s would be advantageous because they could be delivered in the near future. The first Lavi squadron is due only in 1993 and the first squadron with all the advanced avionics is expected only later.

Moreover, the Lavi's capabilities are still largely on paper. The 40 flight tests conducted so far appeared to prove the soundness of the planners' predictions — but the plane is still an unknown compared with the battle-tested F-16.

Commenting on this argument, a Lavi supporter exclaimed: "Don't I know that? I'm an engineer and I 'breathe' the Lavi. I know all the risks involved. But if you'd followed that line you would not have tried to establish new settlements during the Mandate. It was extremely dangerous. Hanita was attacked the day it was established — but it was established!"

But the critics said the emphasis on the Lavi was hampering technological development, not helping it.

"We invest a fortune in building a platform (meaning the Lavi's body) though we don't have a relative advantage in that field. The result is that we're short of funds for developing smart munitions and other systems to be installed in the plane and those are precisely the systems in which we could express our relative advantage," the military source argued.

The spinoffs in missiles and drones don't justify the huge outlay. If you invest \$1.3 billion in develop-

ment of the Lavi you may get \$700m. worth of technologies for other items," he argued.

Israel cannot count on exporting the Lavi to help cover the investment. It had hoped to export the Kfir but after years it has sold only 24 to Ecuador and leased 25 to the U.S. Navy and Marines to simulate MiGs in pilot training programmes.

There was also very little sympathy in the IDF for the IAI's claim that ending the programme would lead to large-scale dismissals.

"What will happen when they finish the Lavi's main phase of development? What are they going to do with the 2,000 or more engineers?"

The IDF General Staff's opposition to the Lavi is due mainly to the project's cost and to a belief that at a time of shrinking budgets the money should be spent more efficiently.

How much money is still needed is unclear, as officials gave different figures. The most authoritative source, the Defence Ministry's financial advisor, Zvi Trop, would not reveal his data before presenting it to the cabinet.

The figures mentioned varied from \$18m. per Lavi to some \$50m., if one includes the cost of preparing a production line and of acquiring spare parts and other accessories.

An F-16C with similar avionics could cost \$17.6m. But with spare parts and all, the price could go up to \$30m.

The IDF command concluded it would rather have 75 more F-16Cs.

The money saved could then be used for research and development and the procurement of long-range weapons, guided night-vision equipment, missiles and other arms to penetrate enemy lines at a lower cost. The IDF is already making fewer Merkava tanks than it used to manufacture.

The Navy has insisted that it needs new submarines and missile boats and the Air Force needs money for the next generation of fighters such as the ATF, that will replace the F-15s.

"All these are quality items and we need a lot of money for them," the military source said.

To retain the Lavi "you must give up practically everything else. It's absurd. The army will be completely lopsided."

Hebrew University  
of Jerusalem  
Faculty of Law

## International Conference on Lawyers in Public Service

Opening Session  
Chairman:  
Greetings:

Jerusalem, May 25-29 1987  
May 25, 7:30 p.m. Truman Building, Mount Scopus  
Prof. Shimon Shetreet, Conference Chairman  
Prof. Yitzhak England, Dean, Faculty of Law,  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Mr. Jacob Rubin, President, The Israel Bar  
Justice Haim Cohn, Former Deputy President, Supreme Court of Israel  
Hon. Avraham Sharir, Minister of Justice and Tourism, Israel  
Justice Meir Shamgar, President, The Supreme Court of Israel  
The Hon. Chaim Herzog, The President of the State of Israel  
KEYNOTE ADDRESS  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Zelman Cowen, Provost, Oriel College, University of Oxford, U.K. Former Governor General of Australia. Chairman, British Press Council  
THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESS  
COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN — PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES

Conference sessions May 26-28 will take place at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, 43 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem, Tel. 02-667141

SESSION TOPICS:

Tuesday, May 26

9:00 a.m. The Prosecution

11:00 a.m. Assisting the Court to do Justice

Wednesday, May 27

9:00 a.m. The Role of Law Officers in Times of Crisis

11:00 a.m. Lawyers and the Legislative Process and Drafting

4:00 p.m. Lawyers in Public Service: Terms of Office and Status — Comparative Perspectives

6:00 p.m. Selected Issues of Lawyers and Public Service

Thursday, May 28

9:00 p.m. Special Issues Relating to Government Lawyers

11:00 p.m. Advising Local Authorities

4:00 p.m. Serving the Military Justice System

5:30 p.m. Appearing in Court on Behalf of the Government

Further details from: Secretariat: 03-664825. During the Conference: May 25, 02-682334, May 26-28, 02-667141

The Israel  
Bar



National Insurance Institute

## Notice to Those who Underwent Hachshara in Germany after 1933

As a result of an amendment to an agreement between Israel and the Federal German Republic, effective January 1, 1987, under certain circumstances, a period spent by a Jew in hachshara in Germany can be considered a qualifying period for the purposes of German social insurance benefits (retirement, disability, survivors pensions).

Claims may be lodged directly with the German social insurance institute, or through your local branch of the National Insurance Institute.

Those whose entitlement to a benefit starts before January 1, 1987, but not before January 1, 1976, should submit a claim by June 30, 1987.

Explanatory notes and claim forms are available at branches of the National Insurance Institute.

Liaison Office for International Agreements

## Import/Export Course

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Mr. Haim Shachak, the author of *Nihul Hayetsu Vehayebu* has assumed responsibility for the course.

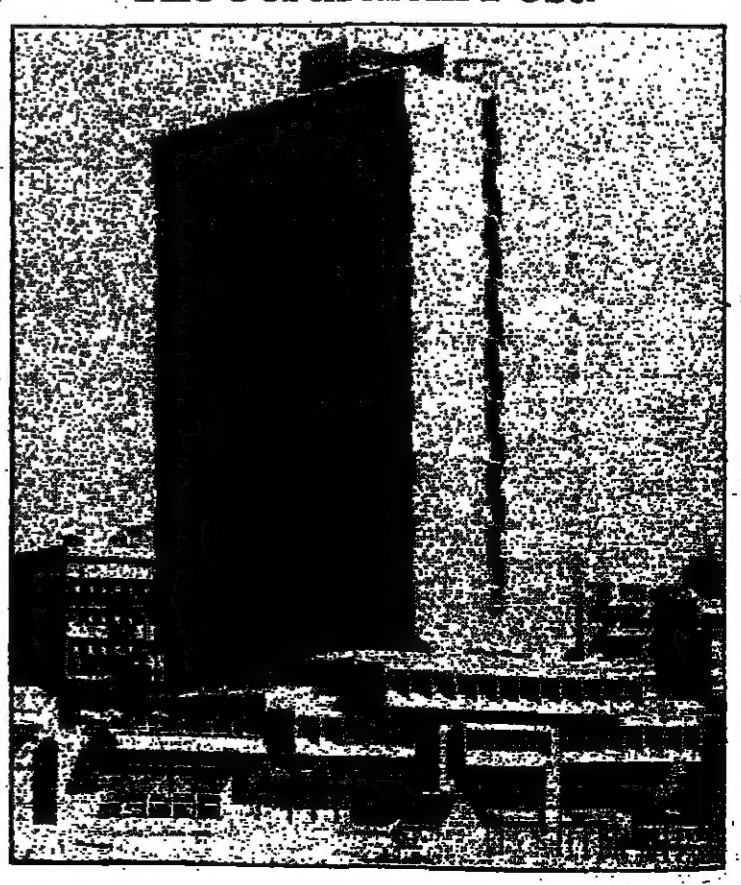
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## Egypt, Sudan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria... A report by Reuter correspondents

IN THE eight years since Iran's Islamic revolution erupted, fundamentalism has made its power felt through much of the Moslem world. Many governments are worried by the spread of what they regard as Islamic extremism, according to reports from Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Some militants, especially in the Middle East, want to set up Iranian-style Islamic republics, by violence if necessary.

In several countries, demands for a greater degree of Sharia (Islamic law) have become a part of the political agenda.

But an unstoppable march to power by militants, feared by officials in many capitals in 1979 after Ayatollah Khomeini led Islamic militancy to victory and ousted the shah of Iran, has not materialized.

Iran has described its conflict with Iraq as a "holy war." In Lebanon, pro-Iranian underground groups have cited political reasons to justify kidnappings and killings of foreigners. Teheran has expressed understanding for hostage-taking, but not approval, and has offered to help resolve the issue.

Fundamentalist groups elsewhere are either banned, or tightly controlled, waging occasional bloody battles with the authorities - or have joined the political establishment.

In some one-party states, fundamentalism appears to serve as an outlet for political opposition. Moslem militants in several countries are viewed by officials as likely to take advantage of any social and economic unrest for their own ends.

WHATEVER the political situation, however, there appears to be a general trend towards stricter religious observance. In Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon and Malaysia, for instance, more young women are wearing Islamic dress covering the hair.

"But that does not mean that they are activists," says an Egyptian official. "It's a sign of the resurgence of religious feeling, and that's not only among Moslems."

During the current holy month of Ramadan, when Moslems fast from dawn to dusk, argument has flared in parts of the Islamic world over how far abstention should be enforced.

A political row surfaced in Bangladesh over a government order closing restaurants during fasting hours. In Van, in eastern Turkey, a student was killed in a fight between fasters and non-fasters.

Fundamentalist groups and parties have captured significant numbers of parliamentary seats in Egypt and Sudan.

Egypt's Moslem Brotherhood, banned but tolerated by the government as a moderate fundamentalist force, became the most influential opposition voice after elections last month.

Though President Hosni Mubarak's party has overwhelming control of the 458-seat People's Assembly, the Brotherhood and its socialist and



In the streets of Tehran

(Camera Press)

## The spreading wings of fundamentalism

liberal partners won 61 seats, 35 of them held by Brotherhood members.

During the past week, Egypt closed Iran's diplomatic office in Cairo and expelled a diplomat as security sources said police had arrested 37 members of a Tehran-funded fundamentalist group which planned assassinations.

In March, Tunisia severed diplomatic relations with Iran after accusing Tehran's embassy in Tunis of stirring up anarchy and recruiting Tunisians to carry out illegal acts abroad.

South of the Sahara, dozens of Christian churches in northern Nigeria were destroyed by rioting Moslems in March. Nigeria's Moslem president, General Ibrahim Babangida, blamed "ambitious and mindless power-seekers" with instigating the disturbances as a forerunner to a coup d'etat.

CORRESPONDENTS in various capitals assess the impact of fundamentalism this way:

□ Khartoum - The fundamentalist National Islamic Front (NIF), with more than one-sixth of parliament's seats, is led by the architect of ousted

President Jaafar Numeiri's 1983 Sharia laws, which include such punishments as cutting off thieves' hands. Hassan al-Touabi is now campaigning against the freezing of Islamic laws under Prime Minister Sadeq al-Mahdi, who has pledged to unveil a modified Sharia code. NIF supporters are powerful in banking and business.

Numeiri's imposition of Sharia helped spark a continuing revolt in the mainly Christian and pagan South against domination by Moslem Arab northern Sudan.

□ Tunis - Tunisia broke relations with Iran in March following university disturbances which the government said were provoked by "fanatical" Islamic fundamentalists. Students said the incidents were in reaction to the suppression of university elections and over examination issues.

□ In socialist Algeria, the authorities are on the defensive, trying to stop fundamentalist ideas from spreading by controlling mosques and preachers.

□ In Morocco, fundamentalism appears stagnant, because King Hassan is both temporal and spiritual leader and because no fundamental-

ist leader has emerged. Police crush any attempts to form fundamentalist groups, and the king stresses his view of Islam as a centrist religion.

□ In Lagos, thousands of people have been killed in recent years in sporadic religious clashes between Moslem extremists and other groups in mainly Moslem northern Nigeria. The anti-Christian rioting last March was the most recent example.

□ In secular Turkey, fundamentalist-aligned parties score a steady 15 per cent in elections and opinion polls. Activists work underground in banned sects and their impact is hard to assess. Students at Ankara University's theology faculty have boycotted classes to protest a ban on wearing Moslem headscarves on campus.

□ Kuwait, within earshot of the Gulf war front, is concerned about what the media, before censorship last year, portrayed as an Iranian bid to export fundamentalism. It staged mass deportations after an attempt on the life of the emir two years ago, and jailed 17 people for a series of bomb attacks in December 1983. Lebanon's Islamic Jihad (holy war) group claimed responsibility for both attacks.

□ Saudi Arabia, the most conservative Arab country, was shaken in November 1979 by the takeover by Shi'ite Moslem extremists of the Grand Mosque in Mecca which houses Islam's holiest shrine. More than 200 insurgents and soldiers died before a two-week siege ended.

Tight surveillance continues in the kingdom's eastern province bordering the Gulf, where the Shi'ite minority rioted in 1979 and again in February 1980.

The tiny neighbouring island state of Bahrain did not escape the fundamentalist surge. Between 50 and 60 people, mainly Bahrainis, were arrested in December 1981 and accused of supporting an Iranian-backed plot to overthrow the government.

Security fears played a major role in the formation in 1981 of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), linking Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman in a defence and economic grouping.

□ In Pakistan, where President Zia-ul-Haq enforced Islamic punishments after seizing power in 1977, fundamentalists are having a hard time getting their way under the current parliamentary system. Militants, a minority in parliament, are trying to force the government to agree to a bill for stricter enforcement of Sharia. But the ruling Moslem League, other opposition parties and religious groups are against the bill.

□ In Bangladesh, President Hossein Mohammed Ershad often says he intends to introduce Islamic laws in the world's second biggest Moslem state, but has never made a clear pledge. "Insh'Allah (God willing), we shall enforce Islamic law in our homeland one day," he told a congregation this month.

Fundamentalists hailed Ershad's Ramadan restaurant ban but opponents branded it as hypocritical.

□ In Malaysia, fundamentalism is growing. Over half of the country's 16 million people are Moslem. The government tries to appease Moslem Malays who want more Islamic measures while calming fears among non-Moslem Indians and Chinese.

□ In the Philippines, Asia's only Christian country, the government says there is no major cause for alarm about the growth of Moslem fundamentalism.

But Moslem diplomats say fundamentalism will grow in the south, where most of the Moslems live, if deadlock continues in a long-running and bloody confrontation over Moslem demands for autonomy.

□ In Indonesia, the largest Moslem country, fundamentalism as a political force is on the wane, although it has seen a modest revival as a religious movement in the cities. A wave of Iranian-style fundamentalism and violence peaked in 1984, and authorities have continued to crack down on Moslem dissidents.

Ruth Sinai reports from Washington

## Arabs in America protest at film

AN ORGANIZATION OF Arab Americans is launching a protest against the movie *Ishtar*, calling it an affront to every Moslem.

The film, scheduled for release shortly, is about the adventures of two American songwriters travelling through the Middle East with a blind camel. It stars Dustin Hoffman, Isabelle Adjani and Warren Beatty.

"The movie contains every stereotype you have ever heard about the subject, including bumbling Arabs and camels," said Faris Bouhafa, director of public relations for the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Bouhafa said his organization has sent letters to Columbia Pictures, the movie's distributor, demanding a public apology, and to 158 U.S. film critics. It has also urged all the Moslem ambassadors in Washington to notify Columbia that *Ishtar* will be

banned in their countries, he said in an interview.

"It's hoped every critic will address the issue of negative stereotyping of Arabs in reviewing *Ishtar*," Bouhafa said.

Especially distasteful, he said, was the closing song entitled, "I look to Mecca," in which Beatty and Hoffman sing about meeting a girl under a tree in Mecca. The Saudi Arabian city is the holiest site of Islam where hundreds of thousands of Moslems go on pilgrimages every year.

"It's insensitive to have sexual innuendos about such a holy place," said Bouhafa, who noted that the movie was being released during the month of Ramadan, Islam's holiest observance which calls for fasting and prayers.

At one point in the film, Adjani refers to the "ancient and devious" world of the Arabs.

(Associated Press)

Martin Bailey and Shyam Bhatia / London

## Khomeini may be after the Bomb

IRAN is secretly buying uranium from a British-operated mine in Namibia, despite Ayatollah Khomeini's strong opposition to South African occupation of the territory.

The Iranian government also has a shareholding in the mine at Rossing, which is operated by London-based Rio Tinto-Zinc.

Nuclear experts are surprised that Iran has continued to buy uranium from Rossing for the past eight years, while the Shah's ambitious power programme has not come to fruition. Some observers fear that Khomeini's government may be trying to develop an atomic bomb.

Our inquiries have revealed that two Iranian officials, Ghafoor Mohseni and Rahbari Kharazi, sit on the board of Rossing Uranium. The London office of RTZ, which is responsible for the mine's operation, would not comment on the role of the two men.

Iran's 10 per cent stake in Rossing gives the country about 1,000 tonnes of uranium a year. In 1979 a South African company offered to buy out the Iranian stake but a revolutionary committee, reporting to Khomeini, rejected the offer. Since then, Iran has had access to up to 8,000 tonnes of uranium yellowcake, worth about \$200 million.

Iranian purchases are handled by RTZ Mineral Services, a London-based company which is registered in the Swiss town of Zug. Because of political sensitivity, the contract has been treated as highly secret.

The UN Council for Namibia has banned the import of Namibian natural resources and called for the cancellation of contracts for Rossing uranium. Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board had a controversial contract for Rossing uranium until 1984, but this was not renewed because of both falling demand and the political sensitivity of importing from Namibia.

Although Iran has signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Khomeini's government is worried by Iraq, its main protagonist in the Middle East.

The Iraqis had an advanced programme of nuclear research at Tawhithat, near Baghdad, which was bombed by the Israelis in 1981.

South African and Namibian uranium is covered by fewer restrictions than supplies from other countries, and is easier to divert for military purposes.

If Khomeini pursues the development of nuclear weapons, he may find uranium a useful commodity to exchange or sell for technology from other aspiring nuclear powers.

(Observer News Service)

## King on a peace mission

FEW MEETINGS can have taken place under such inauspicious conditions as the talks earlier this month between the leaders of Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. That the summit happened at all was due largely to the persistence of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who refused to give up his efforts to mediate a settlement to the war in the Western Sahara despite the lack of progress he made on a visit to the region in March.

The Saudi monarch's unexpected arrival in Algeria was at first billed as a purely bilateral affair, and although rumours of a meeting between President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan were soon circulating, the summit talks themselves were not officially announced until after they had already begun.

Saudi Arabia's willingness to press with such determination to end the 11-year-old conflict between Moroccan forces and the Polisario Front was apparently due to the dangerous turn the conflict has taken in recent months. This was the result of Morocco's decision to extend the defensive fortifications its forces have been building through the former Spanish colony down to the southern border with Mauritania.

The Mauritanian government viewed this development with particular alarm, and not only because of its longstanding suspicion that King Hassan's expansionist ambitions may not end with the assimilation of the Western Sahara. Their more immediate concern is that fighting along the new Sixth Wall could spill across the border and disrupt the vital rail link that carries iron ore from the mines of Zouerate to the port facilities at Nouadibou, not to mention the area's important fishing industry. This threat has seemed all the more real since Polisario guerrillas began a new series of major operations towards the end of February.

Algeria, which is linked to Mauritania by a 1983 treaty of friendship, has taken up its ally's cause with enthusiasm. President Chadli Benjedid paid a two-day visit to Mauritania late last month, a trip designed to underline Algerian solidarity with Mauritania, and the Algerian press has accused King Hassan of deliberately seeking to widen the war.

THE PART played by King Fahd in defusing the apparent dangerous standoff between Algeria and Morocco was crucial. Apart from the kudos attached to assuming the peacemaker's mantle, Saudi Arabia



King Fahd of Saudi Arabia may have succeeded in defusing the tension between Morocco and Algeria over Rabat's war with the Polisario Front. Simon Ingram reports from Tunis



is anxious to convene the much-delayed summit meeting of Arab heads of state as soon as possible, and is working diligently to iron out the most divisive issues in advance.

Just how he brought President Benjedid and King Hassan to the

negotiating table is unclear, but considering the important economic support that Saudi Arabia gives to both countries - and to Morocco in particular - most observers believe a promise of extra financial assistance must have strengthened King Fahd's hand.

The final preparations were nonetheless a test of any mediator's ingenuity. Initial reports said the Moroccan towns of Oujda would serve as the venue for the meeting. But the demands of protocol torpedoed this plan, and the discussions between the three heads of state finally took place in a tent set up on the very frontier between the two countries.

The uneasy atmosphere created by such contrived arrangements, together with the fact that the talks lasted less than three hours, meant expectations of positive results were low. From the little that has emerged in public, it seems that at best, the meeting has served to reduce the risk of a direct confrontation between Algerian and Moroccan forces.

Some sources say King Hassan may have given an undertaking that his troops will not pursue Polisario fighters into Mauritania. However, if the current spate of attacks on the defensive wall continues, any such agreement could not be expected to last long.

Meanwhile, hopes of reaching a lasting settlement to the conflict look almost as distant as ever. In its account, the official Algerian news agency went out of its way to reassure Polisario there had been no attempt to mediate on its behalf, and that Algeria's position supporting direct negotiations between Morocco and Polisario remained unchanged.

Official reaction in Rabat was more upbeat. In a message to King Fahd, King Hassan said the encounter would help settle existing problems between Morocco and Algeria, and begin "an era of sincere and continuous cooperation." However, no progress seems to have been made in reconciling the differing views of the two countries on the terms of a future referendum in the territory, and the domestic constraints on both leaders remain. Neither can afford to appear to have given ground, and for that reason alone it seems certain that the war still has some way to run yet.

London Observer Service

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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# Champions, or the hapless Mets of yore?



WHAT A HELMET'S FOR. — Detroit's Alan Trammell gets a stand-up double and a headache in the 7th inning after the throw from Texas right fielder Ruben Sierra hits him in the head. (Reuter telephoto)

NEW YORK (AP)—Can't Anybody Here Play This Game? was the title of a book about the lovable, lovable 1962 New York Mets, who lost a record 120 games in their first season. Perhaps it's time for a sequel.

Seeking to get well against the hapless San Diego Padres, the struggling Mets looked like anything but world champions on Monday night, committing four errors and bowing 7-5. It was their 18th loss in the last 28 games.

"We were sloppy," said manager Davey Johnson, whose club are six games from the top of the National League East and only one game ahead of the last-place Philadelphia Phillies, who beat Los Angeles 5-3. "Our defense is hurting, but we are not pitching up to capabilities. That's our biggest problem."

Lester Rose Darling gave up four runs, three earned, and six hits in five innings as he earned his first loss in the Mets' first season. Catcher Barry Lyons made a wild pickoff throw in the first inning. John Kruk's single sailed past left fielder Kevin McReynolds in the third as a run scored, and shortstop Rafael Santana's second error helped the Padres increase their lead to 5-0 in the sixth.

Astros 4, Pirates 1  
Dickie Thon's two-run homer helped Mike Scott, who pitched a three-hitter, beat the Pirates for only the third time in 11 career decisions. He struck out eight, walked two and didn't allow a hit after Sid Bream singled to lead off the fourth inning.

Since a 2-1 loss to the Mets on April 29, when he was periodically checked on orders from NL president A. Bartlett Giamatti to see if he was suffering from a heart condition, Scott said the umpires have been leaving him alone.

Expos 7, Giants 2  
Neal Heaton pitched a six-hitter for Montreal's first complete game of the season and helped his own cause with a two-run single as the Expos stretched their winning streak to four games and climbed over .500 for the first time this season.

The Giants, who have lost six of their last seven, took a 2-1 lead in the second inning on Bob Melvin's two-run homer. But the Expos scored four times against Kelly Downes in the third to regain the lead. Montreal got RBI doubles from Andres Galarraga and Vance Law plus Houston's infield hit, a chopper up the middle that shortstop Matt Williams fielded behind second base as two runs scored. Houston also doubled and scored in the eighth.

Phillies 5, Dodgers 3  
Philadelphia pitcher Bruce Ruffin started with his bat as well as his arm. His two-run double and a two-run triple by Von Hayes keyed a five-run sixth inning as Philadelphia handed Los Angeles their fifth straight loss.

Ruffin allowed seven hits in 7 2/3 innings before Steve Bedrosian came on for his sixth save. Los Angeles' first baseman, Steve Garvey, was the only Dodger to reach base in the sixth inning, allowing eight hits. All the Philadelphia runs were measured because of an error by Los Angeles third baseman Bill Madlock.

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
The Angels are having a devil of a time with Jim Clancy. So is the rest of the American League.

The Toronto right-hander won his fifth straight game, blanking California 12-0 on two hits. That raised



Clancy's lifetime record against the Angels to 11-5. He's 6-2 overall this season and hasn't lost in a month.

"I'm able to throw whatever pitch I want wherever I want to."

The only Angels to get hits were Mark McLemore in the sixth and Devon White in the seventh.

Also having it rough were the Seattle Mariners, who managed just three hits off Mike Reddick in a 4-0 loss to Baltimore. The Orioles hit two homers, giving them a record 32 in 11 consecutive games.

Orioles 6, Mariners 0  
Eddie Murray, who has eight homers in his last 11 games, and Terry Kennedy homered for Baltimore, who broke the mark of 30 in 11 straight games set by the 1947 New York Giants.

Yankees 3-1, Braves 2  
Dave Winfield hit two home runs in support of Tommy John, who got his 267th career win. John, who will turn 44 on Friday, yielded six hits, struck out two and walked one in six innings.

Tigers 6, Rangers 3  
Detroit won their sixth consecutive game with 16 hits, including a two-run homer by Pat Sheridan, who had three hits.

The Yankees, leading the AL East, was far the seventh time in nine games.

Tigers 6, Rangers 3  
Detroit won their sixth consecutive game with 16 hits, including a two-run homer by Pat Sheridan, who had three hits.

Royals 4, Red Sox 2  
Danny Tartabull, who won Sunday's game with a solo homer, hit a two-run on Monday night, lifting Kansas City to their eighth consecutive win at home. The Royals have won 12 of 15 games, moving from fourth to first place in the AL West.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	25	13	.658	—
Toronto	22	14	.611	2
Milwaukee	19	19	.500	6
Chicago	17	19	.472	7
Detroit	16	21	.432	8 1/2
Boston	11	26	.297	13 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	22	18	.556	—
Seattle	20	18	.525	2 1/2
Minnesota	19	18	.514	3
California	19	19	.500	3 1/2
Oakland	18	19	.486	4
Texas	13	20	.397	6
Chicago	13	21	.382	7 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	21	13	.618	—
Chicago	22	14	.611	—
Montreal	19	18	.514	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457	5 1/2
Cleveland	15	20	.432	6
New York	13	21	.382	7 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	15	.595	—
San Francisco	22	16	.579	1/2
Houston	20	17	.541	2
Atlanta	19	18	.514	3
Los Angeles	18	19	.486	4
San Diego	10	30	.250	13 1/2

## RUGBY WORLD CUP 1987

	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	ENGLAND	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALY	JAPAN	NEW ZEALAND	ROMANIA	SCOTLAND	TONGA	USA	WALES	ZIMBABWE
POPULATION	23,000,000	15,000,000	24,000,000	47,000,000	54,000,000	4,700,000	52,300,000	115,000,000	3,300,000	22,000,000	5,300,000	150,000	270,000,000	2,800,000	7,000,000
RUGBY ESTABLISHED	1873	1875	1889	1871	1918	1879	1905	1909	1882	1931	1975	1981	1981	1981	1985
NUMBER OF CLUBS	215	220	205	1,800	600	1,000	200	314	2,000	1,100	201	118	1,200	500	31
PLAYERS	21,000	135,000	11,000	280,000	12,000	101,000	12,000	25,700	200,000	180,000	17,000	50,000	3,000	65,000	1,500

## Fiji will be there, coup and all

WELLINGTON. — In spite of the coup in their country the Fijians intend to fulfil their World Cup commitment. This has left organizers of the inaugural rugby union World Cup starting at the end of this week breathing enormous sighs of relief. The logistics of replanning the competition — in any event complicated because it is being staged in two countries — have anyway been enormous.

The Fiji decision is not surprising since the leader of the rebellion, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, played for Fiji in the early-Seventies and the last indigenous Fijian Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara voted out in April, appears to have thrown in his lot with the new government, is president of the Fijian Rugby Union.

The World Cup, which begins this week in Australia and New Zealand, is seen in many quarters as High Noon for the future of the game. As the editor of the *New Zealand Rugby News* put it: "It's going to be a bit like

a grand in his eighties learning to drive car."

Realistically, one must say that there are four divisions taking part. New Zealand, Australia and France would be in the first; England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Argentina in the second; Romania, Fiji, Tonga and Japan in the third and Canada, the U.S., Italy and Zimbabwe in the fourth.

The absence of South Africa and the consequent debility and dilapidation of the four Home Unions are the principal disappointments of the contest.

Yesterday, Wales and Ireland, rivals in their opening match here next Monday, trained within a stone's throw of each other. Neither side, however, seemed to worry that any secrets might be revealed.

"They can join us if they like," quipped Welsh manager Clive Rowlands at the grounds of Ponake Club, the Maori name for Wellington's Port Nicholson.

Across the road, Irish manager Syd Millar simply ignored the enemy's presence.

Over in Brisbane, Australia meanwhile the American Eagles have clipped their wings in prepara-

tion for their opening match against Japan on Sunday.

Coach Ron Mayes ordered twice-daily training sessions and cancelled planned sightseeing trips to the Gold and Sunshine Coasts. "The match against Japan is vital to us and we cannot take any chances," Mayes said.

The decision comes in the wake of the USA's disastrous showing against Canada in Vancouver on May 1 when they were thrashed 33-9 after trailing by only six points at half time. The side has an average age of over 30 and their endurance is suspect.

POOL 1: 23 May: England v Australia (Sydney), 24 May: Japan v USA (Brisbane), 25 May: England v Japan (Sydney), 31 May: Australia v USA (Brisbane), 3 June: England v USA (Sydney).

POOL 2: 24 May: Canada v Tonga (Napier), 25 May: Ireland v Wales (Wellington), 29 May: Tonga v Wales (Palmerston North), 30 May: Canada v Ireland (Dunedin), 3 June: Tonga v Ireland (Brisbane), 3 June: Wales v Canada (Dunedin).

The top two teams in each pool advance to the quarter-final knock-out phase.

(London Observer Service, AFP)



WAIT TILL THEY PLAY FOR REAL. — French forwards Laurent Rodriguez and Guy Laporte practise their tactics in a training session in Christchurch yesterday. Their approach to rugby is similar to that of the famous Irish forward, who cried, when a match was held up because the ball had been kicked into the crowd and disappeared. "Never mind the ruddy ball — let's get on with the game!"

(Reuter telephoto)

## SOCCER

### Dundee's men are angry

DUNDEE (Reuter). — Dundee United, defeated in the Scottish Cup Final last weekend have the opportunity to repair their damaged pride when they face Gothenburg of Sweden in the second leg of the UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Manager Jim McLean criticised his team's performance and said: "I'll be looking for 11 angry men."

But, if McLean was disappointed with Saturday's showing, so was Gothenburg manager Gunde Bengtsson.

"That result was the worst thing that could have happened to us. I wanted Dundee United to win that Cup Final, for I know from experience that it is very difficult to reload the batteries after a great success."

The Dundee club face the Swedes with a one goal deficit to make up from the first leg, and will need to put on a vastly improved performance.

"They are sure to attack us very strongly in Dundee, and maybe that will allow our quickest player, Lennox, the chance to score on every goal. That's what we want," Bengtsson said.

Dundee United, unsuccessful in every one of

their four Scottish Cup Final appearances, looked a faded and often disjointed team in losing 1-0 to St. Mirren in extra time.

To make matters worse, midfielder Kenneth Ramon suffered a bad groin injury, which threatened to keep him out of the team, while Billy Kirkwood was a non-starter at Gothenburg due to a leg injury.

McLean knows that after 65 games his side are feeling the strain of a tough campaign. He said: "I don't want to be scolding about any players because they have had such a long hard season."

"But, after the Hampden performance, I may have to see if there are other players who can come in on Wednesday. We simply must lift ourselves for this last game."

PUNISHMENT

Mark Hateley has received an unusual "punishment" for being sent off on Sunday in Italy — the chance to play for England against Scotland next Saturday.

Hateley was dismissed during the goalless draw with Udinese and is barred from Sunday's final AC Milan match against Sampdoria. This means he will now be eligible to play against Scotland for the Stanley Rous Cup, a match which his fellow-striker Gary Lineker misses because he is needed by Barcelona.

## SQUASH

### Game's future looking bright

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — The European Squash Rackets Federation has confirmed Israel as the venue of next February's fifth under-19 junior championships for boys and girls.

The confirmation came at the ESRF's recent annual general meeting in Austria, with all delegates voting in favour of a proposal that the tournament should be held here.

The championships will be divided between the Herzliya and Ra'anana Squash Centres, the Israel Squash Racket Association's Hillel Bloomberg told me yesterday.

An entry of up to 20 countries is anticipated and the event should bring some 120 participants and officials here, for what will be one of the most important squash meets held in Israel to date.

There are some 7,000 active squash players in Israel of whom 1,500 are aged between the ages of eight and 19, and the number of players is increasing all the time, Bloomberg added.

Meanwhile, the 13th annual National Squash Championships got under way at 3 p.m. tomorrow at Ramat Gan's Kfar Hamaachan courts.

The tournament continues over the weekend and their resumes on the following Thursday for the final stages.

Israel is the only non-European nation in the ESRF, which it joined in 1985. The Israelis competed in the last two junior championships, taking eighth place in Norway in 1984 and 16th place in Holland three months ago.

Israel is now undoubtedly caught up in the squash boom which has spread from Britain to the European continent in the past few years. Fifteen courts are currently under construction to supplement the 40 courts which already exist from kibbutz to kibbutz, from Tel Aviv to Beer Sheva.

Some 20 more courts are in the planning stage, and by the end of 1988 the number of courts in the country should reach a grand total of eighty.

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THREAT TO DUNDEE. — Gothenburg's Glenn Hysen.

## Guinness glory for golfer

FORT WORTH, Texas. — As marathon golfer Mark Matthews tapped in his final putt on the 72nd hole at the Rockwood Golf Course, he said to himself, "Never again."

For 24 hours, in daylight and darkness, in sickness and in health, he had circled Rockwood's red and blue nines non-stop to raise money for charity and earn a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records.

Charity got \$10,000 and Mark, 25, got his record.

Nearly a year after the June 1986 ordeal, Matthews has received word via *Golf Digest* that Guinness certified the 724 holes as a world record. His marathon outing broke the existing record of 702 holes in 24 hours

set in July 1985 by Charles Stock at the Boston Hills Country Club in Hudson, Ohio.

Matthews set the record between 3 p.m. June 27 and 3 p.m. June 28 at Rockwood's 3,524-yard, par-36 blue nine and the 2,961-yard, par-35 red nine.

Playing under USGA rules, he averaged 3.34 strokes per hole, 6.65 strokes per hole and 34.16 holes per hour. His best nine-hole score was a 1-over-par 34 and his best 18 was a 1-over-par 71, both on the shorter, easier red nine.

He played his fastest nine holes in 12 minutes, 40 seconds. When you figure that the average golfer, playing in a foursome, usually requires four hours to complete 18 holes, Matthews' feat borders on the unbelievable.

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TWA



# Reichman makes a bet on downtown

The Canadian millionaire is building shopping malls, but he's shunning suburban sites for the traditional commercial centres

By DAVID ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dressed in a dark suit, kippa placed firmly on his head, speaking in a deliberate voice as he describes downtown Jerusalem's parking facilities, Edward Reichman doesn't look much like a gambling man.

But when the jackhammers, cranes and concrete trucks converge on Jerusalem's Rehov King George later this summer, Reichman will be staking several million dollars (he won't say exactly how much) that the Israeli shopper is going to spurn those expensive enclosed shopping malls springing up around the country for his traditional venue: the downtown commercial centre.

Reichman's City Centre mall, smack in the middle of the capital's "triangle" is the most intriguing of four projects he is working on in Israel, the first concrete example of his contrarian philosophy of development.

While Israeli developers, led by Reichman's fellow Canadian David Arielevi, are rushing to build huge shopping centres on the outskirts of the major cities, City Centre will be planted firmly downtown on a site he purchased from Discount Bank several weeks ago for \$2 million.

Reichman says a clutch of other similar projects are under negotiations in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. His connection with Israel actually goes back to 1948, but until now Reichman has invested quietly. Indeed, even today he refuses to talk about anything but his current projects. "I was never interested in publicity. More recently things have gotten out of my personal control... It wasn't a change of strategy," he says without offering to elaborate.

Reichman's higher profile comes as he steps up his activities in Israel. "Not that I've become more enthusiastic about Israel, but there is an appearance of economic stability and I'm an optimist."

He can afford to be. The Reichman family controls Olympia and York Developments, which in turn controls some \$12 billion in assets (equal to about half Israel's gross domestic product) and 50 million square feet of real estate. By comparison, all Reichman's Israeli projects — which are personal ventures, not family investments — could be

virtually squeezed inside one of the expansive lobbies of Olympia's Battery Park City project, its New York City showcase.

Interestingly, the Battery Park project, which is located adjacent to Wall Street in Manhattan, and the City Centre in Jerusalem reflect the same point of view.

"I'm basically a city centre man, a believer in the downtown," he explains over a cup of coffee at a cafe in his other downtown shopping centre, the upscale Mill project in Jerusalem's Rehavia section. "My projects are all aimed at revitalizing city centres."

His view is that the big enclosed shopping mall — the kind inhabited by chain stores with cute names, Mazak and bored teenagers, and ringed by acres of asphalt parking — is a passing phenomenon. Israeli developers who are copying the model from North America are latching on to an idea whose time has come and gone.

The evidence is there in the revival of the once-decaying city centres of North America and even in Israel, where Jerusalem's Midreshov and Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre are experiencing a commercial boom. Reichman holds that the young couples who left the cities for the suburbs years back are returning to the cities as their children grow up and move out. "Empty nesters," he calls them. At the same time, many of their children aren't as intrigued by the suburbs as their parents were, and are electing to stay in the cities, too.

Reichman, himself, who spends three of four months of every year in Israel, cites himself as an example. Several years ago he sold his Savoyon home to move to central Jerusalem, and his children have done so as well.

Another factor behind Reichman's infatuation with downtown is the tourist dollar. In Jerusalem, he notes, where household incomes are half the levels of greater Tel Aviv, tourists account for a huge portion of the shopping money spent in the capital. In Tel Aviv, as well, their importance shouldn't be discounted. Tourists, he says, are not going to visit a shopping mall distant from the centre of town — it's too far from the hotels and other sites.

The Mill, which opened in March, seems to bear out his view. On a recent weekday afternoon, the shops and cafes were full, and the commercial space, despite its \$30-a-square-metre price and various limitations put on design and display by Reichman, is fully rented.

That's no accident, says Reichman. When he agreed to acquire the project from Jerusalem developer Matityahu Lifschitz, Reichman took

a step rarely taken by his Israeli counterparts: He conducted a market survey aimed at discovering The Mill's potential customer base and how he could cater to it. The numbers looked promising: 20,000 residents in Rehavia and Talbieh; 2,000 hotel rooms, between the Plaza, Kings and Laromne hotels, as well as a host of smaller hostels; and a huge population of office workers coming from such institutions as the Jewish Agency.

The Mill's stores follow closely the

general rule of Israeli developers. He keeps his own staff to a minimum, contracting out architecture, engineering and management to others. Indeed his Jerusalem headquarters consists of his own office and place for a secretary and one assistant. He does all his work on a cash basis, without bank financing and takes a keen personal interest in the design and construction quality of his projects.

In a recent interview, he took a reporter through the unfinished



Edward Reichman (right) views a display on the Rehavia windmill with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. The Mill shopping plaza was built around the historic windmill.

conclusions of his survey. The stores and restaurants are upscale, directed towards well-heeled tourists and employees on an expense account. And, because Rehavia lacks a stationary shop, Reichman has rented out space to the Amanut chain.

In planning for City Centre, Reichman similarly commissioned studies of Jerusalem's downtown.

Beyond City Centre, which will contain 4,000 square metres of office and commercial space over five floors, and the Mill, Reichman has two other projects under way in Jerusalem. He has invested in the final phase of the Kiryat Wolfson project, an expensive townhouse development, and is building what he describes as an adult luxury condominium adjacent to the Prime Minister's house. All told, he expects the four projects to require investments of about \$25m., of which he has already spent \$10m. (The new Jerusalem city hall building is a Reichman family project.)

Beyond his interest in market studies, Reichman is an exception to

Kiryat Wolfson project, climbing half-finished stairs and leaping across ditches. He opens windows, points out the place for floor lights on stairs and the air conditioning ducts. Finding quality construction work in Israel isn't impossible, not even difficult, he contends, if you demand it. "I am pleased, I like my projects."

His Jerusalem office is likewise a show-case for his high standards. The furnishings including the brass lamps and padded conference table, are all made locally, although more typical Israeli quality manages to slip through: Bezek has yet to connect the telephone.

Reichman seems to take small inconveniences like that easily enough. The question is, why bother at all? Even if his Israeli ventures are wildly successful, they won't add substantially to what he has already. But, as Reichman explains, with his participation in the family businesses now at a minimum, his projects in Israel offer another reward. "It keeps me a little busy," he explains.

# Why are people leaving TA?

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — That there is a lack of housing here is beyond dispute. What is hotly contested, however, are the factors behind this shortage.

Haim Katzman, chairman of the Labour Party's municipal forum in Tel Aviv, rekindled the debate this week when he charged that Mayor Shlomo Lahat was to blame for perpetuating the housing shortage during a period in which the population of the city declined about 13 per cent.

"There is total negligence concerning the planning and strategic thinking about building in Tel Aviv," Katzman charged. "Someone should tell the truth, the king is naked."

While the municipality admits that there are too few dwellings, it maintains that Katzman's figures are distorted and that they ignore efforts that are underway to correct the problem.

Katzman, who intends to run for mayor in the upcoming elections, said he took the figures from the municipal yearbook and that they speak for themselves. He linked the decline in population to the concurrent decline in building activity during Lahat's 13-year term to show that the source of the housing problem was public policy.

The shortage of 50,000 apartments, he argued, was not caused by excessive demand, but by insufficient

building. Without enough housing, people had no choice about living in Tel Aviv, creating an annual exodus of about 3,000 Tel Aviv residents to the neighbouring cities and outlying suburbs. There, housing is more plentiful and reasonably priced, he said.

Katzman estimated that just to maintain the current level of 150,000 apartments, about 3,000 new apartments needed to be put on the market each year. Because of the emigration, he said, 1,400 existing apartments became available each year (based on an average of 2.1 occupants per unit). Thus, the city needed to build 1,600 new apartments to prevent the shortage from growing even larger.

In 1985, Katzman pointed out, only 410 new apartments were built in Tel Aviv, producing a shortage of nearly 1,200 units for that year alone.

Katzman said one of the main reasons for the lack of building was that 12,500 dunams of land, one-quarter of the city's area, was "frozen" to development. Some of this land is owned by the Israel Lands Administration, but Katzman, who contended that 100,000 apartments could be built on these properties, accused Lahat and the city of not pushing hard enough to free up this land for apartments.

City spokesman Benny Cohen, in response to Katzman's charges, said the city's hands were tied regarding

much of the 12,500 dunams. For example, he said, the municipality had asked the lands administration to develop the vast area between the Dolphinarium and Jaffa. The answer was "okay," but only for commercial buildings. Since then, very little has been done, Cohen said.

He categorically rejected Katzman's argument, saying, "one cannot connect the housing shortage to the trends he points out. His basic allegation is wrong." Cohen noted that only 1,753 residents left Tel Aviv in 1985, the lowest number in 23 years, although building activity was low. In addition, Cohen argued that the level of building was not determined by the city, but rather by economic conditions, which were not favourable in the last two years.

Nevertheless, momentum had been building in recent years to upgrade some areas of the city. Cohen said, such as incentives given to residents in Kiryat Shalom to build their own house.

Cohen said efforts like the Lev Tel Aviv project, being conducted in cooperation with the Interior Ministry, were being made to restore traditional residential areas in the city's centre. A current campaign in which the city subsidizes apartment renovations in specified neighbourhoods throughout the city is another example of the commitment to improving housing, he said.

## DEVELOPMENTS/Miriam Shenkar

### Amidar flats have room to expand

Expanding a flat to accommodate a growing family is 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than building anew, a study by the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies has found. With that in mind Amidar Construction Co. is building 254 "growing flats" in Givat Shimon, Ariel, Migdal Haemek and Rosh Ha'ayin.

The flats are not only designed for expansion but come with the blueprints. A typical block, for instance, includes four flats — two ground-floor units that can be expanded into an adjacent courtyard and two that can be added on to by converting a sloping roof into a full floor.

In Givat Shimon, some 260 "growing flats" have already been built and a second phase comprising 116 units is under construction, with prices beginning at NIS 52,000 including value-added tax. In Ariel 60 units are being built, with a starting price of NIS 92,000 plus VAT, while in Migdal Ha'emek 54 units are under construction at prices starting at NIS 75,000. Twenty-four additional flats are planned for Rosh Ha'ayin.

Most of the flats have three or four bedrooms. Some include a yard, separate entrance or terrace.

RESIDENTS OF TEL AVIV's Nahalat Yitzhak quarter think more highly of their neighbourhood than those living outside it. But those living in Tel Aviv's Kikar Medina evidently know something outsiders don't: They think less of their neighbourhood than outsiders do.

This is one finding that appears on a new study undertaken by Tel Aviv University geography professor Avi Degani that will eventually appear in a 10-volume series *Tel Aviv and*

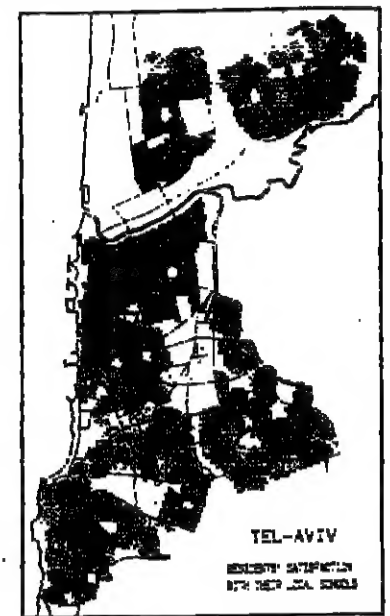
Metropolis. The series, the first of which is scheduled for publication next year, contain over 150 maps depicting such things as voting patterns, living conditions, real estate, leisure activities, transportation trends and residents' satisfaction with local schools.

Data for the project were collected through a variety of methods, including a survey of 1,500 households, all of which was then processed by computer and reproduced in map form through a method called Avisys (Automated Variable-Resolution Information System).

A CURE FOR THE CHANGING FORTUNES of the hotel industry is being applied to the Mount Zion Hotel, which overlooks Jerusalem's Hinnom Valley. The building, which was only opened last November, is being altered for use in "quarter-sharing" scheme.

Under the quarter-sharing scheme, a variation of the time-sharing programmes that have gained popularity over the last few years, four purchasers purchase the rights to a suite each for 13-week period over the course of a year. The Mount Zion is now being converted into 28 residential apartments for 58 two-room suites for quarter-sharing. The apartments will sell for between \$200,000 for 52 square metres to \$750,000 for 200 square metres, including a large balcony overlooking the Old City. Half of the two-room suites will remain available as conventional hotel rooms, although the hotel will only book them for a minimum of two weeks at a time.

The work is being undertaken by a New York-based limited partnership called Amira Corp. Until now Amira has focused its interest on more conventional cures, raising \$80 million to invest in medical research projects. Its new-found interest in the hotel industry, says Levy, may extend to two other hotels, in Tel Aviv and Eilat, where talks are underway to convert them to quarter-sharing projects.

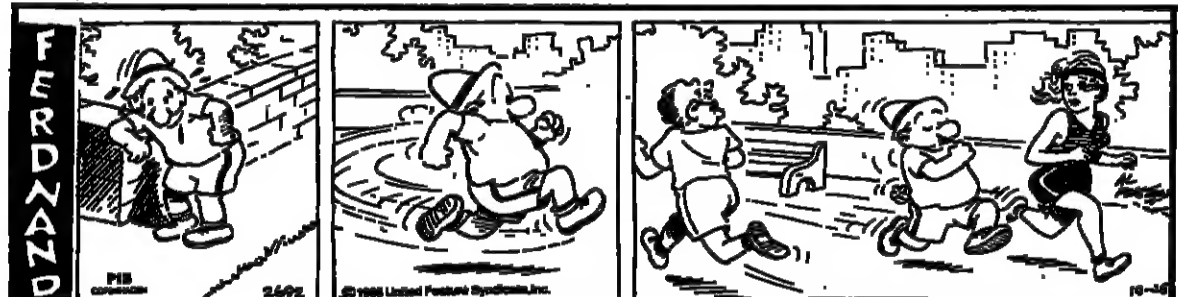


An Avisys map showing Tel Aviv residents' satisfaction with local schools, the darker areas representing the greatest satisfaction.

A GROUP OF AMERICANS have agreed to invest \$8 million to build a 12,000 square metre factory building in a high technology industrial park being developed by the Garrun Group in Petah Tikva. The park already has a 7,000 square metre industrial building funded by a group of 70 South African investors and a similar building funded by Australians, whose combined value is \$8m.

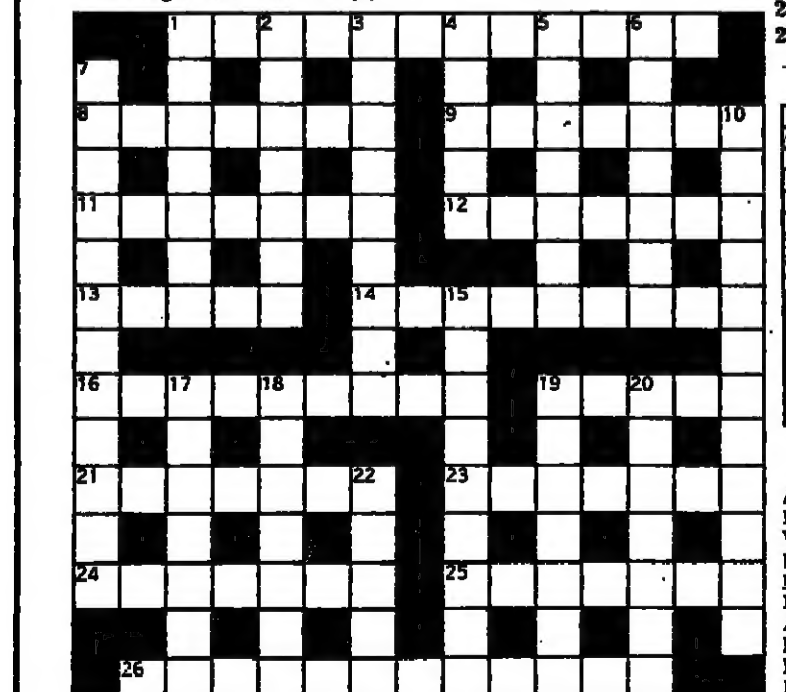
The American investment group will raise the \$8m. through a private placement in the U.S.

AZORIM CONSTRUCTION Co. has purchased 31 dunams of Sderot Nitzan along the Netanya beachfront from Kupat Holim for \$9 million. The site, known as Beit Nissan, will be converted into a luxury residential project, including 400 flats, health club, swimming pool and sports centre.



## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Pat's so rich it makes one tense (4,8)
  - His bacteriological research affected over half of Europe (7)
  - Hamelin's treacherous response to the Pied Piper's calling (7)
  - Batter section which is defending the fort (7)
  - Tommy is not in the public eye (7)
  - It explains why evil is pursued by the Anglican church (5)
  - Has no peer got anything to light a cigarette with? (9)
  - Di appears to be in disarray when give the once over (9)
  - Assumed to back in bed (3,2)
  - A number of fellows reveal muscular features (7)
  - Gaping open-mouthed (7)
  - It's not so fine being a Mediterranean prince (7)
  - Rum rate review calls for correction (7)
  - Meddling in renovation of free centre (12)
- DOWN**
- A lettered chap after a job (7)
  - Cross reference to the cause of rising damp (7)
  - What the impoverished admirer of Dickens may fall upon (4,5)
  - Refuse to fight (5)
  - Chris to get disentangled from a bird (7)
  - Copy one friend imbibing sweet vermouth (7)
  - Game fellow takes ship around the harbour with its captain (6,6)
  - Animal Vegetable Mineral? That is matter of conjecture (8,4)
  - Theodore Roosevelt? Pooh! (5,4)
  - Board one first writes on (7)
  - A pine-fruit containing it is poisonous (7)
  - Open row develops when electricity is available (5,2)
  - An order likely to prick (7)
  - A line in a letter backfires (5)

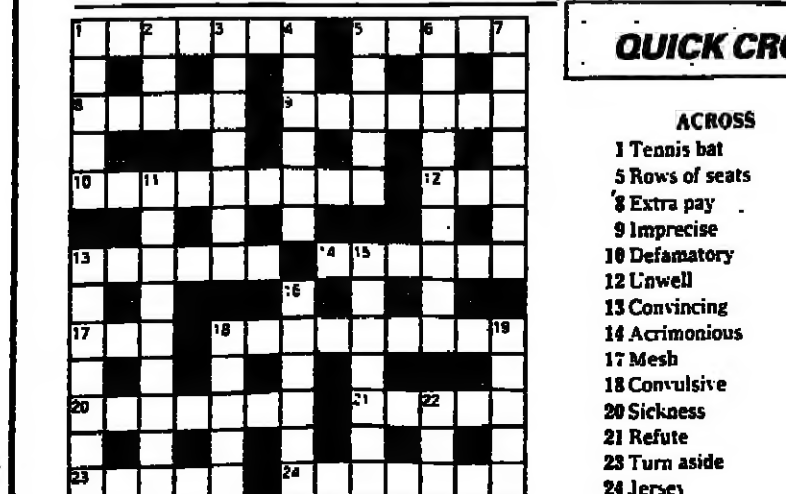


**Yesterday's Solution**

NEWS-COTLAND-YARD  
NOTABLE-ILLEGALS  
E-T-A-S-I-E  
BLEED-SINE-USER  
U-A-C-I-M-I-V  
TOUGHEN-CHARADE  
HUMBLES-GREWCUT  
E-I-C-H-R-UH  
BASH-DUGAN-GLEES  
R-Z-O-N-A-I-L-L-V-I-R-I-A  
V-I-L-L-O-B-I-I  
E-L-E-C-T-R-I-C-I-T-Y

**QUICK SOLUTION**

ACROSS: 1. Nearly, 4. Their, 8. Locum, 9. Upright, 10. Outings, 11. Wren, 12. Tom, 14. Acid, 15. Once, 18. Ebb, 21. Ruby, 23. Imperius, 25. Mustang, 26. Irate, 27. Tulip, 28. Depend, DOWN: 1. Nelson, 2. Ascetic, 3. Lemonade, 4. Tam, 5. Elgar, 6. Retina, 7. Guest, 13. Morphine, 16. Cottage, 17. Prompt, 19. Bingo, 20. Ascend, 22. Basil, 24. Carp.



**QUICK CROSSWORD**

**ACROSS**

- Tennis bat
- Rows of seats
- Extra pay
- Imprecise
- Defamatory
- Lowell
- Convincing
- Acrimonious
- Mess
- Convulsive
- Sickness
- Refute
- Turn aside
- Jersey

**DOWN**

- Insurgent
- Tin container
- Greek letter
- Sea god
- Lock
- Wasted
- Colonist
- Light piece of music
- Short oratorio
- Plunge in water
- Praising insect
- Piece of bed-linen
- Supply food
- Morsel

## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Ramat Alon, Ramat-commercial centre, 861071; Belsam, Saleh Eddin, 272315; Shu'afet, Shu'afet Road, 810108; Dar Aldeewa, Herod's Gate, 282058.  
Tel Aviv: Brit, 28 King George, 283731; Kupat Holim Maccabi, 7 Hasheliah, 546371, ext. 43.  
Ramat-Gan: Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim, 46 Ben-Gurion, Kfar Sava.  
Ramat-Neta: Neta, 11 Herod, 22842.  
Kiryat Haifa: Nitzan, Mordchai Namir, Kikar Nitzan, Kiryat Motzkin, 761680.  
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672298.

## DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatric), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, obstetrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah Sorek (surgery, orthopedics).  
Tel Aviv: Rikah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).  
Netanya: Laniado

## POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

## FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

## FLIGHTS

24 - Hours Flight Information Service. Call 03-5712464 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-581111 (20 lines).

## FIRST AID 101

Magen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem \*523133  
Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona \*4635  
Bat Yam \*561111 Kiryat Shmona \*523333  
Beer Sheva 74767 Netanya \*233333  
Carmiel \*988555 Netanya \*233333  
Dan Region \*781111 Petah Tikva \*923111  
Eilat 7233 Rehovot \*451333  
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 94233  
Haifa \*512233 Safed 30333  
Hazor 36333 Tel Aviv \*261111  
Holon 803133 Tiberias \*90111

\* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.

Exam - Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Aviv 261111 (children/youth 03-261113, Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 36316, Carmiel and the north 04-988410).

Ringo Circle Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 382611.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone 04 52505, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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## MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

## Valuing Israeli shares

There is a group of Israeli stocks that are traded both on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) and in one or other of the U.S. exchanges. However, the pricing systems of the two exchanges make comparisons difficult to those who don't know the conversion formula for each share.

It was thus not very surprising to receive a letter from one reader recently who complained that he was "completely befuddled by the very high figures (of local stocks), which I cannot figure out." He is probably not alone, and the time has therefore come to reveal these dark secrets.

The first point to note is that every Israeli share has a par value, such as NIS 1, or NIS 0.1 or 0.5 or whatever. This is the unit into which the company's equity is divided up. For example, if a company has an equity of NIS 100, this may be divided into 100 shares of NIS 1, or 1,000 shares of NIS 0.1, or 500 shares of NIS 0.2.

To this we will add that many companies have not adjusted their shares' par value to the introduction of the new shekel. Thus, a company that has shares with a par value of one old shekel now has them with a par value of 0.001 new shekels.

Then we have "nominal value." Whatever the formal par value of the share, its nominal value is expressed on the basis of one shekel. This means that if a share has a par value of NIS 0.1, then to buy one shekel of nominal value you must buy 10 shares.

In trading on the TASE, par value is irrelevant and both prices and quantities are expressed solely in terms of nominal value. The basic nominal value (n.v.) of NIS 1 is expressed as 100 per cent, and the prices quoted are all percentages of the n.v. A glance at the price list will show shares trading at 200, 2000, 20,000, 200,000 and even 2,000,000, and in each case these are percentages of the n.v.

These prices can be translated into money paid per shekel of n.v. by simply dividing by the basic level of 100. Thus a share quoted at 540 costs NIS 5.40 per shekel of nominal value, and 2,850 equals NIS 28.50. As noted, buying and selling is also done in units of n.v., so that buying 1,000 nominal value of the two examples just given would cost NIS 5,400 and NIS 28,500, respectively.

The only time the par value is used in local trading is in the share's name — especially when there are two classes of shares registered for trading. Now we move to New York. There shares are traded in units of one share, two shares, etc., where each "share" is a unit of the company's equity, with or without a given par value. Israeli shares, as noted, all have a par value, and this then defines the share unit that is traded in New York. However, there are further complications.

For example, the share unit used in New York may be based on old shekels. To give an example of this, take Elron, whose share has a par value of NIS 3. This used to be IS 3, and at that time, the share unit in New York was simply three times as large as one shekel n.v. in Tel Aviv, so that the price in New York was roughly three times the dollar-equivalent of the TASE price.

Now, however, one share in New York is equivalent to three-thousandths (3/1000 or 0.003) of one new shekel n.v. in Tel Aviv. Thus (using prices of May 13) if the local

price is 425,000, the dollar equivalent has to be arrived at as follows:  
1) Divide by 100, to reduce the price from percentages of n.v. to the cost in shekels per unit of n.v. (=NIS 4250)  
2) Multiply by 0.003 to reduce the local unit to the size of the share traded in the U.S. (NIS 12.75).  
3) Divide by the current exchange rate, to give the dollar value (12.75/1.59=8.02).

This reduces the TASE price to its Over-the-Counter (OTC) equivalent. The would-be arbitrageur may now calculate whether the differential between the TASE price and the price at which the share may be bought or sold on the OTC, plus commissions in both directions, makes it worth buying in one exchange and selling on the other.

Elbit's share is identical to that of its parent, Elron, because it, too, has a par value of NIS 3 so that the OTC share represents 3/1000 of the Israeli unit.

American-Israel Paper Mills (AIPM), which trades on the American Stock Exchange, is quite similar to these, because the U.S. unit is exactly one-hundredth of the Israeli one. It used to be much easier, because the American unit is an ADR, which was equivalent to 10 Israeli units, but the new shekel changed it from being ten times as big to one-hundredth as small. (An ADR by the way, is an American Depositary Receipt, which means that the thing being traded in the U.S. is a foreign share, which is bundled up in a special package for the purpose of registration on the U.S. market. Many British, Japanese and other non-American companies have their shares in the form of ADRs in New York.)

Another easy pair, although pretty irrelevant, because they hardly trade in New York, are Bank Leumi and Israel Discount Bank. In each case, the American share is one-tenth of the Israeli unit, so that the local shekel price has to be divided by 10 and converted to dollars.

Teva is also traded in ADRs, but these come in packets of twelve shares, which rather complicates things. Teva used to have a par value of IS 10, but this has now become NIS 0.1, so that one ADR = 12x0.1=1.2 nominal value. Thus, on a price of 12,566, which is equivalent to NIS 125.66, one ADR = 125.66x0.12=15.08, and this in dollar terms (15.08/1.59) gives \$9.48 as the equivalent of the price for the ADR on the OTC.

Finally, we have Aryt, which sports a par value of NIS 0.02, so that one unit of n.v. on the TASE should equal 50 shares in New York. However, this doesn't work out correctly, and the dollar-equivalent from the local price has to be doubled to arrive at the New York price, apparently because of the way the Aryt offering in the U.S. was structured.

While on the subject of links between shares on the Tel Aviv and New York exchanges, it is worth pointing out that ECI Telecom and Scitex are both affiliated to Clal Electronic Industries, which in turn is a subsidiary of Clal Industries, which is a subsidiary of Clal. Thus when major news breaks affecting these companies' shares in New York, it feeds through to Clal. Electronics and sometimes beyond. Another company with a stake in Scitex is Discount Investments (a subsidiary of IDB Bankholding). When Scitex caught pneumonia a couple of years ago, there was a major impact on all the companies that held a stake in it.

Similarly, lastly, there is SPI, a relative newcomer to New York, which is a subsidiary of Urdan which is a subsidiary of Central Trade which is a subsidiary of Clal Industries. Just to complete the circle, please note that major shareholders in Clal Israel are Discount Investments and, especially, IDB Development, as well as Bank Hapoalim. It may be seen, therefore, that the fortunes of the Israeli companies in the U.S. have significant ramifications in the local market as well.

## Dollar-, index-linked options

## Hapoalim offers protection plan

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Bank Hapoalim yesterday moved into the field of financial instruments with an offer of a six-month option allowing investors to lock in either the May consumer price index or the May 13 shekel/dollar rate of exchange.

The bank is charging a 4 per cent premium, payable upfront, for this option.

Hapoalim's option offer gives access only to savings schemes run by the bank. This means that anyone buying an option will be able to deposit an amount up to the sum covered by the option (not less than NIS 5000) in either a dollar-linked or index-linked savings scheme, for a period of three to five years, starting next November 15.

Hapoalim executives told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the option can be of value to two groups of investors. One is comprised of

people expecting to receive large sums in the coming months, possibly of maturing savings and notably holders of bank shares due for redemption in October.

The other target group is of investors who wish to use funds currently at their disposal to invest in short-term unlinked shekel deposits, in mutual funds, or other security-oriented investments, in the expectation of falling interest rates or arising stock market.

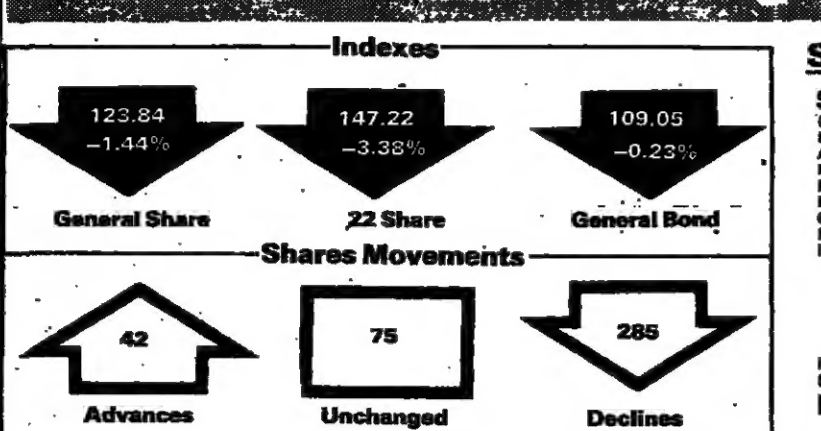
For these reasons, these executives rejected the criticism levelled at the option by analysts in other banks and outside the banking system, that investors would be better off taking advantage of the higher yields currently on offer in savings schemes at Hapoalim and elsewhere. The Hapoalim option programme guarantees savers in the index-linked "Tesuah" scheme an annual index-linked yield of 3.75 per cent

for three years and 4.25 per cent for five years, while the bonus campaign now on offer provides yields up to 1 per cent per annum higher.

Another line of attack on the Hapoalim option offer, and that announced by Bank Leumi last week, which guaranteed the May 6 dollar/shekel exchange rate through the end of November in return for a 2 per cent premium, is that the premiums are exorbitantly high. Given the expectation that there will be no devaluation in the next half year, and that inflation will be low, the size of the premiums is not justified by the risk involved, these critics claim.

To this the bankers have replied that the options are designed as insurance policies, which will only be utilized by those who feel the risk to be real enough to match the payment of the premium, while those who prefer to shoulder the risk themselves will ignore the offer.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



## Selected Prices

Name	Price	Tover	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	2200	2191	-4.3
Bank Hapoalim	2850	281	-4.3
Bank Discount	788	354	-3.0
Commercial Banks (cont.)			
Bank Hapoalim	1270	187	-0.1
Bank Leumi	11740	82	-0.6
Bank Discount	3270	1185	-0.1
Bank Hapoalim	12280	1034	-0.1
Bank Leumi	12820	27	+0.5
Bank Discount	12730	1810	+0.4
Bank Hapoalim	12441	5	+0.4
Mortgage Banks			
Bank Leumi	8280	174	-2.4
Bank Hapoalim	3400	58	-1.4
Bank Discount	3070	475	-4.7
Bank Leumi	21840	144	-4.8
Bank Hapoalim	8160	28	-1.7
Financial Institutions			
AgriCo	17250	1.4	+5.0
Ind. Dev. ID	85230	1.4	+5.0
Clal Leasing	25800	20	-
Insurance			
Arnet	1345	400	-10.0
Phoenix	720	450	-4.8
Hebrew	2800	64	-5.1
Menorah	6880	618	-1.4
Shahar	9700	23	-6.0
Zion Hold.	1	72	-6.1
Trade & Services			
Mair Ezer	304	6282	-10.0
Lightage	25800	38	-0.6
Cold Storage	1470	1212	-
Dan Hotels	2024	287	-4.8
Yardim Hotel	2700	298	-
Hilton	23040	337	-0.2
Team 1	850	1376	-6.1
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
AgriCo	1280	6781	-2.1
Elion	458	1482	-1.7
Arlos	4800	153	-2.7
Danier	9630	133	-0.2
Reesco	3380	305	-6.5
Mohadim	1800	1507	-8.2
Industrials			
Dubek	5580	444	-2.5
Priz-2	16500	147	-2.4
Sunifrost	740	3850	-2.9
Adgar	4250	1005	-2.5
Delta Geli			
Delta Geli			

## Statistics

Stock Indices	Value	% change
General (local avg.)	141.18	-2.85%
Non-agg. Banks	105.86	-2.85%
Non-agg. Banks	105.18	-0.05%
Financial Inst.	141.48	-0.85%
Insurance	141.48	-0.85%
Commerce & Services	141.48	-0.85%
Real Estate & Agric.	141.48	-0.85%
Food & Tobacco	141.48	-0.85%
Textiles	141.48	-0.85%
Metals	141.48	-0.85%
Electronics	141.48	-0.85%
Chemicals	141.48	-0.85%
Industrial Invest.	141.48	-0.85%
Investment Cos.	141.48	-0.85%
Oil Exploration	141.48	-0.85%

## Bond Indices

Bond Indices	Value	% change
Index-linked Bonds	108.58	-0.28%
Fully linked	108.19	-0.41%
Partially linked	107.78	-0.08%
Foreign Currency	111.32	+0.25%
FC denominated	111.22	-0.02%
FC linked	111.22	+0.25%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.35	-0.04%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	110.22	-0.36%
Long-term 7+ yrs	110.60	-0.79%

## Turnovers

Turnovers	Value
Total Shares	NIS 14,035,800
Non-arrangement	NIS 1,727,800
Arrangement	NIS 2,557,800
Bonds	NIS 7,882,700
Treasury Bills	NIS 122,327,200

## Share Movements

Share Movements	Advances	Declines
Advances	42	(94)
Declines	285	(180)
Unchanged	75	(23)
Trading Halt	22	(19)

## Bond Market Trends

Bond Market Trends	Index-linked	Fully linked	Partially linked
Index-linked	108.58	108.19	107.78
Fully linked	108.19	107.78	107.37
Partially linked	107.78	107.37	106.96

## Arrangement Yields

Arrangement Yields	Yield
IDB 0.1	16.12%
Union 0.1	16.25%
Discount	16.37%
Menorah	16.44%
Shahar	16.51%
Clal Leasing	16.54%
Clal Ind.	16.54%

## J.O.E.L.

	Afternoon
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## 22 Shares

22 Shares	Price	Tover	% change
First Int'l	6722	3080	-3.0
First Int'l	388	18500	-2.3
Supernat 8	14155	800	-2.8
Supernat 8	11455	1000	-2.8
Supernat 8	5722	3380	-2.8
Supernat 8	3688	320	-2.5
Supernat 8	9675	20	-2.5
Supernat 8	4550	350	-2.0
Supernat 8	725	440	-2.0
Supernat 8	10880	370	-2.0
Supernat 8	5418	420	-3.3
Supernat 8	12200	280	-3.3
Supernat 8	5743	40	-3.3
Supernat 8	13023	175	-4.8
Supernat 8	8160	420	-3.8
Supernat 8	15300	700	-2.5
Supernat 8	3378	1380	-3.3
Supernat 8	5772	20	-4.0

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Luz set to sign pact for solar plant

Luz Industries Ltd. expects to sign a contract with Israel Electric Corp. in the next few days to build Israel's first solar energy power station, company sources confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The 25-megawatt plant, to be located north of Eilat, will cost about \$70 million to build and provide electricity to 10,000 homes.

The Jerusalem-based company already operates four similar power stations in California that produce a combined 75 megawatts of electricity and has been contracted to build five more. In addition, it operates a small test plant in the Negev.

The contracts come at the end of a six-month study by Luz and the Ministry of Energy to determine the best site. The Negev is regarded as one of the world's best locations for a solar plant, but the Electric Corp. has in the past expressed reservations about the cost of a plant.

AMPAL - American-Israel Corp. said Monday that net earnings for the first quarter were up 16.1 per cent from a year to \$1.31 million, or six cents a share. Income for the January-March period came to \$28.62m. from \$26.69m.

The company, a unit of Bank Hapoalim that invests in high technology, industry and agriculture, said its consolidated balance sheet stood at \$1.21b. on March 31, compared with \$1.22b. on December 31.

## THE PURCHASE TAX on airconditioners for cars was cancelled yesterday at the initiative of Transportation Minister Haim Corfu, the Transport Ministry said.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim signed the cancellation of the 30 per cent tax on imported airconditioners as part of a government decision to encourage drivers to install airconditioning in their cars and cut down the number of car accidents during the hot summer days.

HAIM BEN-SHAHAR, a Tel Aviv University professor and former Labour Party candidate for minister of finance, has warned that electoral uncertainty could re-ignite inflation.

Speaking at a production and marketing symposium Monday, Ben-Shahar predicted a period of increased consumption, rising imports, proportionately lower exports and a widening balance-of-payment deficit. He compared today's situation — when no date for elections has been fixed and the political echelon will be sorely tempted to resort to "election economics" — to the period immediately before Israel's inflation rate rocketed to a yearly rate of 600 per cent.

A SCALE MODEL of a diamond mine and thousand of carats of rough diamonds are included in an exhibit that opened yesterday at the Harry Oppenheimer Diamond Museum, adjoining the Diamond Exchange in Ramat Gan.

The exhibition, which includes diamonds from mines in 20 countries, from Brazil to the Soviet Union, was unveiled by President of the Israel Diamond Exchange Moshe Schnitzer. Schnitzer said the exhibition is designed to demonstrate the expertise required to process rough stones into cut diamonds, which constitute Israel's largest export industry.

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## Jobless rate fell in 1st q.

By AVI TEMKIN

The economy's rapid expansion in recent months has brought about a sharp drop in the rate of unemployment, it emerged yesterday from figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The figures showed that the rate of unemployment stood in the first quarter of the year at 5.7 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent in the previous three-month periods and 6.8 per cent in July-September 1986.

Unemployment reached a peak in the second quarter of 1986, when it stood at 7.9 per cent.

But that increase has apparently been largely for male workers. The unemployment rate among males stood at 4.8 per cent in the first quarter of the year, compared with 6.4 per cent at the end of 1986. But among women the share of those without a job actually rose from 6.7 per cent in the first three months of 1987.

## Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)				
Bank	Deposit Size	3 months	6 months	12 months
Last Updated Leumi (May 18)	500-999	8.00	9.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	16.75	18.00	18.50
	10,000-49,999	17.25	17.00	16.50
	50,000+	17.25	17.50	18.50
Hapoalim (April 28)	Up to 999	8.00	9.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	16.50	16.50	17.50
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.00	17.50
	50,000+	17.50	17.50	18.00
Discount (May 17)	Up to 999	8.00	9.00	10.00
	1,000-10,000	16.00	16.00	16.50
	10,001-50,000	17.50	17.50	18.50
	50,001-99,999	17.50	17.50	18.50
First Intl (May 6)	99-999	16.00	16.00	16.50
	1,000-9,999	16.00	16.00	16.50
	5,000-9,999	16.00	17.20	17.00
	10,000-49,999	17.00	17.70	18.00
	50,000+	18.00	18.50	18.50



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## The Lavi quandary

THE SIAMESE twins of the "national unity government" who, despite near separation over the international conference, yesterday beat off three no-confidence motions presented by the Knesset opposition, will meet in a special session this morning - instead of the originally scheduled inner cabinet meeting - to discuss the future of the Lavi fighter aircraft. Although it has recently become a hotly controversial issue, the Lavi may provide the Alignment and the Likud with an opportunity for a meeting of minds.

The now urgently necessary decision will be taken not today but at some later date. But an agreement then need not necessarily be barred by the fact that for many long hours yesterday the Alignment was in a mood to vote against the government of which it was still a member. Such disagreement as exists at this time over the Lavi seems to cut through both major parties.

That there is such disagreement at all may come as a surprise to more than a few Israelis. Until very recently the continued development and production of the Lavi was assured a place of honour in the inner sanctum of the national consensus. The Lavi, this country's first home-made - even if not entirely home-made - military plane, was authoritatively presented as potentially the best in the world, and certainly the best suited to the Israeli Air Force's specific needs.

The scientific and technological infrastructure set up to develop and produce the Lavi, resting as it did on thousands of expert and dedicated engineers, technicians and others, was widely for lifting as in addition, perhaps most importantly, as a lever for lifting the country onto a much higher scientific and technological stage. In that crucial respect, it was contended, there was no substitute for the Lavi project.

That the argument in favour of continuing with the project was very weighty could hardly be doubted, despite objections to its soaring costs from its part sponsor, the U.S. government. What the Israeli public was, however, until very recently prevented from discovering was that the argument reflected the position of the country's military-industrial complex, rather than of the military as such.

The commitment of the Israeli Aircraft Industries to the Lavi was not - or at least is no longer - shared by the IDF collectively, nor even by the Air Force itself. The Air Force would rather scrap the project, and instead of absorbing 100 Lavi fighters, purchase, with the available U.S. foreign aid funds, 75 F-16s from America.

Ideally the Air Force may have preferred the Lavi. The plane's performance during its initial test flights has indicated that it is just about everything it was expected to be. But the cost of producing it would be too oppressive to bear - in part because the export opportunities are highly unpromising.

The "lion" might not have come to such a sorry pass had it remained the cunning little fox originally contemplated by Ezer Weizman as defence minister. But the Air Force's own demands for upgrading, backed up by Moshe Arens when he became minister of defence, turned it into a heavier and more expensive beast.

The high costs of the Lavi as it is, would, so the army contends, leave no funds available for investment in more urgently needed instruments of warfare, of original Israeli design, required by all the armed services, including the Air Force. For this reason the army - and the Defence Ministry - are utterly opposed to financing the continuation of the Lavi project from the regular defence budget. And at the moment no alternative sources of funding are in sight.

Nevertheless, the government may well decide to go on with the Lavi, at least for a while. There will be several pressing reasons for this.

Closing down the project abruptly is simply unthinkable. The dismissal of all those directly and indirectly employed in the project would cause grave dislocations. Suitable alternative workplaces in civilian, or even in military, industry would not be easy or inexpensive to provide, and severance pay, and penalties for contractors here and abroad would be mountainous.

Besides, this is most probably an election year, and there may well be at least two Knesset seats directly involved in the Lavi debate.

Energy Minister Moshe Shalal has come up with the idea of a government loan to cover the expense of keeping the project alive. But this would mean raising either taxes or public borrowing, both of which are supposed to run counter to the government's economic policy.

Is there any rational way of reconciling the conflicting positions of Aircraft Industries, the Air Force and the Treasury on the Lavi? When it puts its mind to it the government, whichever it is, will at best find it a desperately difficult question to answer.

## GULF

(Continued from Page One)  
recovered bodies among 37 crewmen killed in the Iraqi missile attack.

In Washington it was reported that the Stark had at least one minute's warning that a missile had been fired against it. It should have been able to defend itself, Defence Department officials said Monday.

The ship knew, however, that the plane that unexpectedly attacked it was from Iraq. No Iraqi plane had attacked a U.S. ship before, and there was no reason for the ship's captain to expect an assault, the officials added. "We also know that the combat system of this ship is capable of dealing with this threat, added Vice Adm. Henry Mustin, a Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. "Why it did not, we don't know."

Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger told a Senate committee at the start of a scheduled public hearing that two U.S.-supplied Saudi Arabian F-15 jets were scrambled into the air when the Iraqi jets

were first spotted on Sunday by a Saudi Awacs (airborne warning and control system) plane manned by Americans.

Republican Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska said he understood the Awacs asked the F-15s to follow the Iraqi planes "but they refused."

Weinberger said that was contrary to his information. He said the F-15 pilots requested permission to approach the Iraqi planes, but Saudi ground controllers refused because the Iraqi jets did not appear to be threatening.

"That seems reasonable to us," Weinberger said. "This happens a number of times every day."

There was no explanation why the ship's rapid-fire "phalanx" gun - capable of putting up a 3,000-round-a-minute curtain of anti-missile fire - had not been activated during the killer rocket's flight of up to 80 seconds. (See stories, page three). (Reuters, AP)

## PRESSURE

(Continued from Page One)  
The Committee of Heads of Universities is to meet tonight to consider the situation. A spokesman for the group said he believed students would have to pay for services such as libraries and the use of some equipment in order to help the institutions make end meet.

"I think the committee will have no choice but to make students pay for services that are at present freely given. These may well include fees

for library and laboratory use." In addition, more universities are expected to announce a boycott of the government policy at tonight's meeting, on grounds that it discriminates between Jews and Arabs.

Meanwhile protests continued yesterday with students demonstrating in Tel Aviv. Amr Makhoul, chairman of the Union of Arab Students, said that all Arab schools will be closed tomorrow in protest against the tuition policy.

# The facade of democracy

Yaakov Morris

ELECTORAL reform is a subject that frequently adorns Israel's political agenda or, to be more exact, sporadically haunts it. The spectre has reappeared with speculation about a general election resulting from the current clash over foreign policy and the possible disintegration of the national coalition government. Among the various pledges broken since the last Knesset elections was that made by the two major parties to introduce electoral reform. It is to be doubted whether either would have committed itself on this particular issue had it been foreseen that a national coalition was to be created. No longer could the claim be made that there would be insufficient Knesset votes to pass such reform. To say the least, the issue has certainly not been among the present government's priorities, engineering a strong suspicion that all parties have a vested interest in the status quo. The existing electoral system has, after all, provided freedom from accountability and has most blatantly protected the powers that be during the Shin Bet "cover-up," Irangate, the Pollard affair and whatever else may yet be unveiled.

When important issues arise, not the debate but the culminating vote registers. In that respect, the advent of a national coalition government has not affected parliamentary quality or procedure. The nuance merely relates to the relationship of the party hierarchies who decide, divide or agree on everything.

THIS DOES NOT mean that the Israeli public is politically inert, although until now it has exhibited amazing patience about what is being done in its name. The major problem has not been the docility of the electorate, but how to bring about a change whereby it may more effectively influence and determine national policy. It has twice taken two striking initiatives. One was the establishment of the Democratic Movement for Change which astonished everyone, including the parties, by taking 15 seats in Knesset elections. Unfortunately, this was but a passing development that failed to become a permanent challenge to the powers that be. It will be recalled that one of the major election planks of the DMC was electoral reform.

The second shock came in 1977, when enough traditional Labour supporters voted against the party establishment rather than for the Likud, to result in the latter's becoming the dominant factor in a coalition government.

Of no less importance, although it received much less publicity, was the fact that by 1977, in an opinion poll on a mixed proportional constituency/electoral system, 59 per cent supported it, compared with 32 per cent of a similar sampling in 1972.

The 1977 statistic drew lip service for electoral reform from the party politicians, but as Asher Arian commented in his book *Politics in Israel - The Second Generation*: "The problem was solved in a typical Israeli way; a decision was made not to

## SHAS

(Continued from Page One)  
dramatic diplomatic development could make that possibility realistic.

If the Likud fails to live up to its side of the agreement with Shas, Peretz will again leave the government and his party's votes will most certainly move over to Labour. But if the Likud does succeed in amending the Religion Conversion Ordinance, Peretz will resume his post at the Interior Ministry, where he will then be able to legally refuse to register Reform Converts as Jews.

MK Haim Kaufman, the Likud faction head, last night expressed optimism about his party's chances of passing the amendment. The Likud now has 57-58 votes in favour of such legislation, and is basing its optimism on the proposed amendment's prospects on the fact that it would not affect Reform converts' rights under the Law of Return.

Yesterday's negotiations between Shas and the Likud focussed on the

difference between the words "undertake to try" and "undertake to act" to pass the legislation. The former had been rejected by Shas's mentors, the Council of Torah Sages and Rabbi Eliezer Schach, and the latter was accepted after hours of negotiations.

Informed sources said that the agreement also contained secret Likud promises to appoint Shas favourites to government posts.

The "Who is a Jew" bill will apparently not be presented to the Knesset today, because of the absence from the country of several of its supporters.

Yigal Hurvitz's Ometz party will receive some Likud attention today in reward for its opposition to an international conference and early elections. Shamir and Likud ministers will hold a discussion of current issues this afternoon with Hurvitz and his colleague, Former MK Zalman Shoval.

## NO-CONFIDENCE

(Continued from Page One)  
Transport Minister Haim Corfu addressed himself to those who attacked or pleaded for a peace initiative, and Science Minister Gideon Peat dealt with the university fees issue.

Corfu's reply was legalistic and dwelt on the national unity government's guidelines. Camp David and direct negotiations were to be the basis of any search for peace, Corfu insisted. The government, he said, was committed to ruling until the appointed time for new elections in November 1988.

But while Corfu was listened to quietly, Deputy Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidon had to work very hard indeed to win quiet for Peat.

The minister's speech was repeatedly interrupted by interjections from the left, particularly when he said, after defending the right of army veterans to receive benefits, "I know you don't like hearing benefits of the IDF."

Peat went on to accuse Labour of hypocrisy. Many MKs, he said, had whispered to him that they agreed with the government's decision but wished it had had a more "elegant form. Woe to those who say that the truth is inelegant, to those who seek to be elegant," Peat said to howls of protest.

More uproar greeted his remarks about the universities' leadership. There had been academics, he said, who had suggested that differential fees be implemented for different faculties as a way of weeding out "undesirable" students.

"And now, suddenly, they have

qualms of conscience. But the government won't force them to act against their consciences," the minister said. The universities could charge what they wanted, but they could not come to the government and ask it to pay the bill, for the bill would not be met, he threatened.

Several speakers in the debate referred to Shamir's remark that Arab students felt all too comfortable in Israeli universities.

Shulamit Aloni said the prime minister's remarks reminded her of similar remarks made before the war to Jews in Poland.

She likened the leadership of the Likud, with its appeal to national religious sentiments, to the fascist leaders Mussolini, Franco and Horthy.

"And what about national socialism," called the Likud's Michael Eitan.

"We talk of social democracy," Aloni replied.

"National socialism!" Eitan insisted.

"That belongs in that camp," Aloni replied, pointing toward the Likud and the religious bloc. "And I was careful not to use the term."

decide. The parties agreed to set up a committee that would bring a proposal within a certain time. That period passed and no recommendation was made. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of most politicians was hard to hide. Electoral reform had not yet come about. A committee was eventually set up, but its findings have still to be discussed in the Knesset.

THE MOST publicized of the proposals before the committee has been that of Gad Ya'acobi on behalf of the Alignment. Mistakenly, there is a belief that this combines the elements of constituency and proportional representation. In fact, what it does suggest is a combination of two forms of proportional representation, one national the other regional, the candidates being decided in both instances by the party and not by the public. In other words, it would add districts but exclude the direct election of representatives.

The whole point of electoral reform, however, was to involve the voter directly in the choice of its candidates, who would be responsible to them for their policies and parliamentary performance.

That direct link of electors with representatives between elections is precisely what is missing from the Israeli democratic system. It may be argued that regional party lists would be more "personal" than national ones. But what is needed is more than decentralization of what now exists on a national bureaucratic scale; it requires a radical change in the relationship between the people and their parliament.

Hence the discussion with regard to so-called "constituencies" as to what percentage of Knesset members would be elected regionally or nationally serves to conceal from the public the refusal by the parties, both large and small, to relinquish their hierarchical and egocentric power. They insist that a candidate be elected by the number of votes given to the party and not to an individual of public choice.

Curiously enough, as pointed out by Asher Arian, an alternative to the

Ya'acobi proposal already exists. Balloting in municipal elections is twofold, the mayor being elected personally and directly by a separate vote from the ballot cast for the municipal council. Teddy Kollek, for example, has been elected each time as the choice of the public for Mayor of Jerusalem, regardless of the voting for the council. A similar choice could be given in constituency elections, one ballot being cast for the national party list and another for the voter's chosen candidate. Parties would thereby at least be compelled to field locally individual candidates in whom the public would have confidence. They would be obliged, after elections, to spend time in their constituencies. Those who elected them to the Knesset would have an interest in following their performance.

THE MAJOR question is how real electoral reform can be brought about in face of the obvious opposition of Israel's existing parties to a true constituency system.

I have two radical suggestions. The first would be to hold a national referendum not merely on the desirability of electoral reform, but on specific proposals. Surveys have already indicated that the public is in favour of reform, but its wishes are ignored or stalled by the Knesset. My second suggestion is that if the national unity government disintegrates, as appears likely, there should be a voters' strike. The public would thus make clear its refusal to participate in any general election which is distorting and inhibiting bona fide democracy in Israel. A caretaker government faced by such a public reaction would have no alternative but to legislate electoral reform.

The trouble is that the Israeli public does not seem to realize either its real strength or the actual weakness of the country's political parties. The paradox is that while political consciousness in Israel is on a consistently high level, actual membership in our political parties has been on a marked decline. Membership has fallen from 18 per cent of the public in 1969 to 16 per cent in 1973, to 13 per cent in 1977, to 10 per cent in 1981, and to 8 per cent in 1984.

Apart from the decline of public dependence on them for various be-

nefits which today are provided by the state, the media - and particularly television - have supplanted the party branch as a source of political enlightenment and debate. The image of Israel party life today is represented more by street demonstrations than by serious educational activities.

THE SAD FACT is that Israel's parties - right, left and religious - present to the public fossilized ideologies which are no longer commensurate with the country's real problems and needs. They have lacked creative thinking since the time Israel became a state. Animation is represented by pragmatic response to day-to-day events and the struggle between them for power. The decline of their intellectual and spiritual strength has been manifest not only in the succession of individual scandals and examples of corruption, but also by the process of cover-ups and inane mistakes in foreign affairs.

However, various groups have sprung up around the country demanding electoral reform. These have been of a non-party character. Among them is the large new organization of pensioners which, in addition to its specific demands, has raised the banner of electoral reform along constituency lines. It intends to field its own independent candidates at the next Knesset elections. Moreover, the large settlers' organizations of immigrants from Western countries, whose background of democratic experience is an obvious asset to this country, not only support electoral reform but, in at least one instance, have even gone into the streets and gathered thousands of signatures petitioning for electoral reform.

The public increasingly realizes that the impasse of coalition government and the price that has had to be paid for it over the years in both the quality and quantity of its democracy, must be brought to an end as speedily as possible. As Jonathan Shapiro, in his book *An Elite without Successors* writes: "The major feature of internal party structures is indirect representation. This is an 'admirable' means of banishing democracy while pretending to apply it."

The writer is a veteran Israeli diplomat.

## READERS' LETTERS

### TRANSLATORS' SATISFACTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - In "Treasure among the rubble" (April 26), Alexander Zvielli makes an appraisal of Yehoshua's recently published *To Live with Honour and Die with Honour*. The volume records the broad spectrum of life in the Warsaw Ghetto as recorded in diaries, letters and other documents written at the time and preserved in the underground archives.

Zvielli also gives credit to "the large staff of volunteer translators" painstakingly supervised by Dr. Yosef Kermish.

As a member of a group of pensioners in Nofim Tower who were drawn into this work, I wrote a letter to *The Jerusalem Post's* local supplement, *In Jerusalem*, in order to mobilize more manpower. This might be the opportune time to tell you what the letter achieved. Some 15 persons responded, including several professional translators - one, a resident of London. Thanks to your column, a fruitful field of activity was afforded to your readers.

Since Zvielli treated this volume as a self-contained unit, it may have left the impression that it marks the culmination of a mighty enterprise whereas in fact, it constitutes but the first part of a long series to be published. Hence, there is still a vast store of raw material waiting to be processed. Hence, there is ample work for persons who can translate from Polish, Yiddish, German and Hebrew into English, as well as for proof-readers and editors to polish up the work submitted by the many and various translators.

Speaking for the group at Nofim Tower who became involved - at the gentle urging of Dr. Kermish - in fashioning this living memorial, seeing the impressive volume was ample reward. Seeing our names acknowledged in print was an unexpected and unsought-for satisfaction.

Readers interested in lending a hand may call 02-442334.

JACOB KARSCH  
Jerusalem.

### HOAX LETTER

Professor Emmanuel Farjoun of the Hebrew University informs us that he did not write the letter concerning university fees which appeared over his signature in our issue of May 15. He adds that this is not the first time that a similar hoax has been perpetrated to his disadvantage.

We regret any inconvenience which may have been caused to him.

Ed. J.P.

### HYSTERICAL REACTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I believe there has been a great over-reaction to the Jonathan Pollard case by the American Jewish Community. I also believe his sentence was quite harsh compared to the sentences imposed on traitors who spied for the Soviet Union, such as the Walkers.

It has frequently been said in the United States that Israel is an ally and close friend. If so, information such as the atomic capability of Iraq, poison gas facilities of Iran and Iraq, and the location of key PLO terrorist installations in Tunisia and Libya should have been furnished by the U.S. government to the appropriate agencies in Israel.

After all, Israel has furnished much valuable information and captured Russian military equipment to the United States including a radar installation, aircraft, tanks and many other weapons. In addition, Israelis have died doing this and defending themselves and the West from Communist-inspired and equipped Arab aggression.

If I were an Israeli I would be furious at the "carrot and stick" policy of the United States which leaves Israel in a vulnerable, no win, no lose position. If Israel had not been pressured by the United States from achieving decisive victory in former wars, perhaps less military aid would have been necessary. And more importantly, less young and older Israeli men and women would have been interred in graves, prematurely.

In conclusion, if one agrees or not with my thesis, some of the hysteria written by Jews makes me wonder about their emotional security and self-confidence as Americans.

JAMES A. HACK  
Southfield, Mi.

### INSENSITIVE AD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I refer to the advertisement for your International Edition, "Let them eat schmatz" (Magazine of May 8) and the news item on which it was based.

Surely you must be aware that production of foil gas involves revolting cruelty to the geese? Surely there would be more to take pride in if Israel were a country where decent humanitarian principles took precedence over greed, gastronomic and pecuniary? And surely the fact that at present it is not a thing to boast about in insensitive ads?

PROFESSOR L. REINHOLD  
Jerusalem.

### CALL FOR REFERENDUM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - I cannot understand why we have to have an election to determine whether or not Israel should participate in an international peace conference under the auspices of the UN. Instead, we should consider a national referendum, and the people will decide by a yes or no ballot.

The unity government will thus have a mandate to proceed as the people have indicated.

I. RIEBACK

### HELP NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, - In a letter published May 10, Mrs. Ruth Popkin, National President of Hadassah, states: "It has been our experience, and I am certain that this experience is shared by other American organizations, that if you needed help or support from the Israel Embassy in Washington, you had only to ask."

...Unless you happen to be Jonathan Pollard...

JUDY RUDMAN  
Jerusalem.



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TOUR 218B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 219A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 219B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 220A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 220B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 221A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 221B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 222A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 222B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 223A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 223B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 224A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 224B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 225A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 225B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 226A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 226B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 227A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 227B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 228A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 228B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 229A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 229B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 230A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 230B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 231A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 231B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 232A with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429
TOUR 232B with accommodation in Cairo in 5-star hotel	\$ 429